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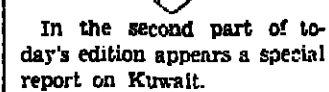


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international debate over the Carter administration's planned \$4.8-billion package of jet-fighter sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia—the tiny and strategically unimportant Central American republic of Nicaragua—has been denied, on the basis of human rights, the right to maintain U.S. air and naval bases there. As a result, the request for aid to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Says Franc Would Drop

Barre Steps Up Warnings
On Effects of Leftist Victory

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre and his allies today stepped up their warnings that a Communist-Socialist regime would impoverish France and kill its traditional liberties.

In a round of campaign speeches, Mr. Barre reaffirmed his confidence that the incumbent

majority would hold off the left in the March 12-19 National Assembly elections.

In a nationwide radio interview, he renewed his contention that the welfare measures promised by the Socialists alone would cost the country an extra 237 billion francs (\$47 billion). He said the French economy would falter and the franc would drop on money markets under the weight of inflationary spending.

Meanwhile, a poll published in the weekly magazine Paris Match predicted that the majority coalition would retain control of the assembly with 243 seats to the left's 222, based on a canvassing of 20,000 voters.

Analysis agrees that a leftist victory will largely depend on whether the Communists and Socialists are able to stop their quarrel over future policies and unite their polling strength in the decisive March 19 runoff for candidates not elected or eliminated in the first round of balloting March 12.

Socialist Offer

Socialist leader François Mitterrand reaffirmed today that in the runoff Socialist candidates will withdraw in favor of the Communist in each district where the Communist candidate wins more first-round votes than the Socialist.

The Communists said they would do the same for the Socialists only if Mr. Mitterrand agrees immediately on a joint election program. This Mr. Mitterrand refused to do.

Acting if he was assured of being the next prime minister, Mr. Mitterrand said one of his first moves would be to limit the foreign policy powers of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

He said that since the time of the late President Charles de Gaulle, presidents have been running foreign policy by themselves although the Constitution does not assure them such sweeping powers.

Mr. Mitterrand was pelted with eggs and tomatoes last night by 20 rightist extremists as he was campaigning in a busy Paris street. Blows were exchanged between the rightists and members of Mr. Mitterrand's entourage but no injuries were reported.

GAO Endorses Tax Incentives
For Americans Living Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

does decide to amend the 1976 law but comes to no conclusions as to which is preferable.

It found that special deductions for housing, education and the cost of living are simple and attractive in theory but become exceedingly complex in practice. The report cited the difficulty in establishing reasonable floors and ceilings for such deductions and in determining accurate excess-cost indices for the many areas of the world.

A general exclusion, the GAO said, would offer the advantages of simplicity but would be too inflexible to deal equitably with the wide variety of situations faced by U.S. taxpayers abroad.

If such an exclusion were large enough to cover the excess costs of Americans in very high-priced areas, the GAO observed, it would provide a windfall for the large majority of U.S. taxpayers abroad. If the exclusion were lowered to prevent such windfalls, tax payers in high-cost areas would suffer, it said.

Indexing the exclusion to living costs in foreign areas carries with it problems similar to those related to special deductions. Such indices, the report said, would be very difficult to supply and further because of the peculiarities of the tax year—they would be two or more years old by the time they were used.

Whatever changes are made in tax incentives for U.S. citizens abroad, the report said, "a fundamental question remains unanswered: Could the foreign tax receipts represented by the sub-

sidy be more effectively employed to promote U.S. exports?"

Although these incentives have been in effect in one form or another for more than 50 years, the GAO said, "nobody has ever evaluated their effectiveness or the economic impact of changes in the incentives."

"Consequently, policymakers cannot be sure to what extent the incentives have benefited the nation," the report continued. "Uncertainty will persist until their effects have been carefully appraised."

To alleviate this situation, the GAO proposed that Congress enact legislation to require the Treasury and Commerce Departments to evaluate regularly the effectiveness of the tax incentives, to compare the tax incentives with such tax-deductible activities as trade exhibits, with DISC subsidies and other policy instruments designed to achieve similar objectives and to report regularly to Congress on the results of these evaluations.

Apparent Contradiction

Despite the existing lack of evaluation the report contained an analysis of the projected effects of the provisions of the Tax Reform Act. The findings of the analysis seemed to be at odds with the recommendation to continue the Section 911 tax incentives, since the analysis indicated that the net economic effect of the 1976 act would be very small.

Sources reported that, just before the GAO report was released, its recommendations were rewritten—probably at the orders of the controller general—to emphasize the importance of continuing the tax incentives for U.S. citizens abroad.

To report says that it leaves out certain important considerations such as the influence that might be lost on foreign purchases if U.S. goods if Americans came home from abroad. The GAO said there is now no way to measure such a liability. In addition, the watching agency said that a lack of other data and the stable number of variables hindered the analysis.

The GAO report was issued shortly before the House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on the entire subject of taxation of Americans living and working abroad.



Leslie Hammond's prize-winning picture, entitled 'Tear Gas Terror.'

South African Wins in Press Photo Competition

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (AP).—South African photographer Leslie Hammond of the Argus Cape Town today won the annual World Press Photo competition for the best press photo of 1977.

He won with a picture titled "Tear Gas Terror," which was

made at the Modderdam squatter camp, near Cape Town, as police threw tear gas at a group of squatters protesting the demolition of their homes. The photo also won first prize in the spot news category.

A record number of 715 photographers from 48 countries entered 3,689 pictures in

the 21st edition of the contest. It was judged by a nine-man international jury. Mr. Hammond won a cash prize of \$5,000 (about \$2,953).

The news feature prize went to Susan McElhinney of Newsweek, New York, who captured President Carter sitting on an icy sidewalk.

Smith Condemns U.K.-U.S. Stand on Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

stems from his record as the man who led Rhodesia to break with Britain in 1965 rather than commit the country to eventual majority rule, and vowed later not to cede to black government in his lifetime. Mr. Smith shot back: "Don't let me pretend that I welcome this, that I wanted this. Unfortunately, I have no option."

He recalled that his original commitment to majority rule followed a meeting in Pretoria 17 months ago with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. At that meeting it had been made clear that "even our friends in this world"—meaning South Africa—would abandon Rhodesia unless the underlying to transfer power was given, and that the pressures on the country would be stepped up.

Defends White Bloc

"Having made an agreement, we must abide by it," he said. "I don't think we could go back on it. If we did, then we would be rejected by everybody, even our friends and supporters would turn against us. You can't make an agreement and go back on it, that would be the surest way of committing suicide."

On the constitutional agreement, he defended terms that will give whites 28 seats in 100-seat Parliament for at least 10 years—nearly a third of the seats for slightly more than 4 per cent of the population. He said that it was "devoted" to suggest the white bloc, which will have the power to block constitutional changes that threaten property and other safeguards, will reduce the future black government to a puppet regime.

The Prime Minister said that the white safeguards, condemned by the Patriotic Front as a "sell-out" of the country's 6.7 million blacks, were "absolutely vital and fundamental" to the country's future well-being, since whites had the skills to keep the economy sound. "I don't believe you have to convince our black people of the desirability of retaining this," he said. "Many of them have visited countries surrounding us, and have seen the appalling conditions, the absolute chaos, which now reigns."

Belittles Front's Support

Mr. Smith said that the black leaders involved in the Salisbury talks, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Sen. Jeremiah Chirau, were "sensible and pragmatic" men who enjoyed the support of "the vast mass of the people." By contrast, the Patriotic Front leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, had the backing of only about 10 per cent of the black population, according to government soundings.

Rome Bank Manager Shot on Way to Work

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP).—One of Rome's leading bank executives, Signore Borghetti, 54, was shot in the shoulder today as he drove to work, but was not seriously hurt.

A telephone message attributed to the shooting to the Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla organization that has claimed responsibility for much of the political violence in Italy.

and even this was slipping, he said.

Reports that he was negotiating secretly for Mr. Nkomo's return were false, Mr. Smith said, and in any event the prospect of the veteran nationalist returning was of little importance.

West German Strikes

LUTHER, West Germany, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—General house and metal workers in West Germany's metal industry held strikes today to press demands for an 8-per cent wage increase.

U.S. Curbs Sale to Ethiopia
Of Military Transport Goods

(Continued from Page 1)

one of four provinces in the Ogaden region of southern Ethiopia. The Addis Ababa radio, monitored in Nairobi, said that in the fighting "considerable numbers of the enemy forces were also wounded." It claimed that Somali forces "were being liquidated on all fronts" by Ethiopian units.

Overrun Last July

Sidamo Province was overrun by elements of the Western Somali Liberation Front last July. It is several hundred miles from the area where the main fighting has been reported, near Harar and Dire Dawa in the Ahmar Mountains.

In a news conference broadcast yesterday by the Mogadishu radio, Mr. Siad Barre said Somalia would welcome any peace moves "based on justice."

Somalia is ready to talk with Ethiopia, he said, "because no one in his senses would wish to continue the war. This does not

mean, however, that we are weak."

Ethiopia has said that it will not begin talks with Mogadishu until all Somali troops have withdrawn from the Ogaden.

Somalia's earlier in the month said it was ready to commit regular troops to the war because of the involvement of Soviet advisers and Cuban troops on the Ethiopian side.

But Mr. Siad Barre told newsmen that he had not yet taken this step, although "we have been attacked on several occasions."

Eritrean Success Claimed

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP).—Ethiopian troops tried to break a month-old siege of the Eritrean capital of Asmara with a thrust to the south, but they were stopped nine kilometers outside the city, a spokesman for the Eritrean rebels said here today.

Habtegiorgis Abirha, a representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front, said that about 10,000 Ethiopian troops launched a counteroffensive two days ago toward the ELF-held town of Medeferra, 54 kilometers south of the provincial capital. He said the Ethiopians were equipped with tanks and backed by air power.

He said ELF troops engaged them in battle outside Asmara and turned back the attack, with "thousands of casualties" among the Ethiopian troops. He also claimed that a U.S.-made F-4E jet fighter was shot down by ELF troops.

Bonn Declines Responsibility

U.S. Is Keeper of Tons of Files
Captured From Fleeing Nazis

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP).—The State Department is storing tons of Nazi records behind barbed wire in an unmarked archive in a West Berlin suburb.

"There's nothing classified here, though a lot of it is sensitive. And contrary to what a lot of people think, we aren't protecting Nazis," said Dan Simon, the retired U.S. Army major in charge of the Berlin document center. The center is closed to the general public. Maj. Simon said that access is restricted to "friendly Western governments" and scholars with credentials from a university or a sponsoring professor.

"We don't answer private inquiries, and we try to keep the press out of here," he said.

The United States has copied files it wanted and once set a date to transfer the center to the West German government. But the Germans declined, although they have free access to it and pay its expenses. Karl-Heinz Hansen, a Social Democratic member of the parliament, said that he suspects that the West German government does not want the center because it "wants to cover up for personalities of public life who are former Nazis."

In the center's files, captured by Allied forces as the Third Reich collapsed, are Nazi party membership records and correspondence, records of the SS special police and the storm troops of the SA, documents on Germans from abroad who resettled in Germany during the Nazi years and records of Nazi courts and cultural officials.

A shelf with bound lists of SS men and women who staffed the concentration camps is usually the first stop for Israeli officials.

"These people kept records of just incredible things," said Maj. Simon. "They would send people to camps, obviously to be liquidated, and put down their names, when they arrived, and what the quota was for that day."

One file contains a witness's written statement approving the plan of SS officer Karl Koch and his fiancée, Ilse, to marry. Later they ran the concentration camp at Buchenwald, and she had lampshades made of human skin.

Wooden filing cabinets hold records of 10.7 million Germans who joined the Nazi party. The files were captured at a pulp mill near Munich, where they were waiting to be destroyed. Also captured were loyalty files

Atherton to Extend Talks

Cyprus Dispute Overshadows
U.S. Peace Mission in Egypt

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (WP).—The U.S. attempt to nudge Egypt and Israel back on the path toward a negotiated peace resumed here last night but it had the air of an empty exercise as other events overshadowed the diplomatic process.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, in an effort to break the impasse that developed in the direct Egypt-Israel negotiations last month, met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel to discuss a possible declaration of principles that would be the basis for an agreement.

But Mr. Kamel and Egyptian officials were preoccupied with the aftermath of the Larnaca airport commando raid. Mr. Atherton, who was to return to Israel later this week, has decided to stay at least until Sunday in the hope that the Egyptians can give their attention to the negotiations with Israel, informed officials said.

Related Farewell

Mr. Kamel returned yesterday from West Germany, where he was saying belated farewells after his tour as ambassador to Bonn. He spent much of the day in Ismailia with President Anwar Sadat discussing the Egyptian feud with Cyprus.

United Press International reported that Mr. Atherton met for 2 1/2 hours with Mr. Kamel to discuss Israeli ideas about a declaration of principles.

Mr. Atherton said that he conveyed to Mr. Kamel the ideas that I acquired in Israel in the last two days and I will be going back in the next day or so to Israel to convey some of the concrete ideas that I got in my talks here.

"The Egyptian mood is all right and... we will leave no possibility unexplored and we will continue with our peace efforts and hopefully we will get to something positive," the Egyptian minister said, according to UPI.

Recognition Withdrawn

Egypt has terminated its diplomatic relations with theNicola government of President Spyros Kyprianou and withdrawn its recognition of him as the lawful leader of Cyprus. The Egyptians have indicated that they will take further steps against Cyprus but it is not known what they will be.

Legal experts at the Foreign Ministry drafted a report yesterday on the effects of the withdrawal of recognition—a move that could bring Egypt into conflict with Greece, if, as some officials here speculate, Egypt grants recognition to the Turkish-sponsored regime that controls the northern third of Cyprus.

Even if Mr. Sadat were giving the Atherton mission his full attention, however, it is unlikely

that it would produce any substantive results, officials said.

Neither the Israelis nor the Egyptians have changed their basic positions since Mr. Atherton was here last month, sources said, and the place to look for substantive developments is not in the Atherton shuttle but in the visit to the U.S. next month by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Meanwhile, Mr. Atherton is seeking ways to reconcile the legs of a declaration of principles that have been offered by the Egyptians and the Israelis. It is understood that the most difficult issue is the proposed article about the fate of the occupied territories and the Palestinians.

Egypt has said that it would accept the formula offered by President Carter when he met Mr. Sadat at Aswan last month. It calls for settlement of the Palestinian question "in all its aspects" and for granting the Palestinians the right to participate in the determination of their future.

Israel has balked at both of these formulations and has given Mr. Atherton alternatives to discuss with the Egyptians. Official sources said that Mr. Atherton was hoping to receive from the Egyptians a clear-cut and definitive response to the Israeli suggestions, with the understanding that the United States may be prepared to offer language of its own.

Moscow Criticizes Initiative

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that attempts to reach a separate peace between Egypt and Israel damage Arab interests and delay a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Tass carried the statement as Syrian President Hafez el-Assad left Moscow.

Carter Delays
Coal Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carter's assistant for intergovernmental affairs, but that both decided against Gov. Rhodes coming to Washington.

Mr. Carter's earlier meeting was with Senators Robert Byrd, D-W. Va.; Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; Ted Stevens, R-Alaska; Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va.; Harrison Williams, D-N.J.; Sen. Javits, and Sen. Baker. The President also met with House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass.; Reps. Frank Thompson, D-N.J.; John Ashbrook, R-Ohio; John Rhodes, R-Ariz.; and James Wright, D-Texas.

The Humorous Coal Operators Association said today that it remained ready to resume talks with the union, but that in view of the UMW's bargaining position more negotiations "hardly seemed fruitful."

As negotiations continued, the effects of the strike mounted. New electricity outbacks were implemented in Indiana, and Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton warned that 125,000 persons would be out of work soon if voluntary conservation measures do not work.

In Indiana, National Guardsmen carried unloaded M-16 rifles and ammunition as they took up stations at key highway intersections to insure the movement of coal convoys.

General Motors' Delco Electronics plant in Kokomo, Ind., announced that it was laying off 6,000 of its 8,800 hourly workers for one day tomorrow because of power outbacks. Regular production will resume Monday but another one-day layoff may be necessary March 3 if the coal shortage continues, Delco said.

The auto industry has threatened other layoffs if the strike continues.

Airport Name
Is Still Schiphol
... Or Almost

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Amsterdam's international airport, known up to now as Schiphol, will keep that name but for promotional reasons will now be known abroad as Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, the Airport Authority said yesterday.

The authority had doubted whether the name Schiphol was sufficient indication of the destination Amsterdam, a spokesman said.

A poll among passengers showed a preference for Amsterdam International Airport but this caused a public outcry, including questions in Parliament.

Schiphol means "ships' hell." The airport is part of a former lake and its site was known as "ships' hell" because it was dangerous to shipping.

Troops Quell
5-Hour Riot
In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23 (UPI).—National Guard troops crushed an anti-government demonstration early today in near Masaya after a five-hour riot in which several persons were reportedly killed or wounded.

A Red Cross spokesman, a man named "terrible, something tremendous," and that there were "numerous persons wounded or possibly many dead."

Residents who fled the city all reported many dead and wounded but the Red Cross issued figures.

"I cannot tell you how many wounded there were because I don't have the data," Mr. Galt said. But I can assure you that the riot was something very heavy. It started around 3:00 p.m. and ended about 3:30 p.m. It was something tremendous. There was shooting on both sides."

Under Occupation

Masaya, about 20 miles east Managua, was under military occupation today and reporters trying to reach the town said they were turned back by soldiers.

The fighting was heard around the Church of San Sebastian in the area of Managua where hundreds of demonstrators protested against the Jan. 10 signing of newspaper publisher Francisco Chamorro and committed the 44th anniversary of the assassination of guerrilla leader Cesar Augusto Sandino, 1934.

It was the third straight night of protests in Masaya. Several persons were injured Tuesday when troops dispersed tear gas on the town from helicopters.

Last night, demonstrators broke into a government office, dragged furniture into the street and burned it.

More than two dozen persons have been killed in demonstrations and guerrilla raids since the assassination of Mr. Chamorro.

Moscow Is Said to Put
Dissident in Hospital

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Vladimir Khebanov, the last of a group of Soviet workers formed an independent workers' union, has been placed in a psychiatric hospital in his home district of Dombass, discredited sources said yesterday.

Mr. Khebanov, 46, a former coal miner, was arrested by Moscow police on Feb. 7, transferred to Dombass in southern Russia the next day, and placed in strict isolation, the sources said.



A worker goes through guarded files at U.S. State Department facility in Berlin.

on teachers, doctors, policemen and others in special classifications.

There are records of about 600,000 SS officers and enlisted men and women. Some are singled out from attempts at burning. Nearly are files of 250,000 SS members who had to prove there were no Jews in their lineage so they could marry and have children. Another room holds 1.5 million files of correspondence.

among party officials, some of it on red-banned Nazi stationery. A force of 300 persons used to work at sorting the files. The job is still not finished, Maj. Simon said, but the staff is down to 34 and he is the only American. The center handles 3,000 information requests a month. Maj. Simon said that 70 per cent come from West German officials.

The State Department took

over the center from the Army in 1962, after the files had been used for the trials of war criminals and de-Nazification proceedings. Persecuted and guarded, standing next to a park and pool at the end of a quiet street named Water Beetle Path, in wooded section of suburb Zehlendorf, beneath the buildings are tunnels and underground chambers from which SS once tapped telephone lines

Make it Mackinlay's

The Five Generations Scotch

Scotland Forever!

In a time of the breaking of nations when all manner of separatist movements are at work in almost every country, the British House of Commons prefers to bend rather than break. The Labor party program to provide a measure of autonomy for Scotland and Wales was moderate enough to begin with and has been further moderated in the House of Commons. Moreover, now that it has passed the House it must still go before the Lords, who cannot stop it but might slow it down, and then to a referendum of the Scots.

Nevertheless, the bill that has passed does enable Scotland to manage a good many of its own affairs, even if it will not have the power to tax itself for those purposes but must operate within money grants from Westminster. And this whitening down of overall national administration is one of the practical goals of modern separatism.

Overconcentration of power in national capitals does have ill effects. The recurrent cry for greater state authority in the United States, complaints about the economic problems that Moscow often visits on the Soviet Union, attacks on French bureaucracy—all these are instances of frictions within nations where the whole assumes responsibilities that the parts might discharge more effectively, and certainly with closer relation to the affected citizenry.

But separatism is often divorced from practicality and derives its strength from sheer emotionalism. In Quebec much of the force behind René Lévesque stems from a sense that the French in Canada have lost

dignity since Montcalm lost his battle on the Plains of Abraham. And while much of this can be attributed to the choice of the French-speaking population, until recently, of a semi-feudal kind of agricultural life, and while it ignores the prominence many francophones have won in Canadian national politics, there is a basis for such a reaction. A sufficient basis, in any case, to make the autonomy all Canadian provinces enjoy—which is very great—not enough to satisfy many of Canada's francophones.

This, however, is hardly the case in Scotland, where a cultural tradition, world-renowned in letters, in tartans and in whisky, gives a Scot a national consciousness that can be as well expressed in sharing the Union Jack with England's St. George's cross as in allowing St. Andrew's cross to fly alone on its yellow background. It is long since an Englishman of Samuel Johnson's stature could jest about the Scots—and, after all, the union really began when a Scottish king came down to London to rule both lands. "Scotland Forever" is a fact as well as a slogan.

This could be more important to the Scottish personality than whatever limits may be imposed on Scottish autonomy. It may not answer such questions as who is to profit by oil in the North Sea or shipbuilding on the Clyde, or who profited by the poverty of the Highlands and the Isles. But these issues are as typical of the complexities of nationalism as the fate of francophones outside Quebec in Canada. To attempt to simplify them is to invite disaster.

The High Cost of Quiet

According to the airline industry, the cost of compliance with the 1985 federal noise standards will be \$5 billion to \$8 billion. The airlines, understandably, are worried about it. Given their other capital needs in the next decade and their unstable profits, they aren't sure they can raise all the money they will need. But that, it seems to us, is an insufficient reason for Congress to create a unique tax fund that would pay part of the bill.

The idea, now getting serious consideration on Capitol Hill, is that part of the money raised by the taxes on air tickets and cargo should be handed to the airlines to buy new, quieter engines for old airplanes. It is a nice idea—if you happen to own an airline. Ticket prices won't go up. The money you get from the Treasury won't be taxable. And maybe as much as a quarter of the costs imposed by those new noise standards would be met painlessly. It is also a nice idea for the politicians who feel the pressure to help industry meet new federal standards; the subsidy will be almost hidden. Thus, the idea was endorsed along the way by both the Ford and Carter administrations, as well as the airline industry, and approved by a subcommittee of the House. There is even an indication that enactment into law of the proposal is the key to prying an airline deregulation bill out of the House. This is something the Carter administration fervently wants.

Nevertheless, the idea is a bad one. It

would set a precedent for using federal taxes to raise money to help industry comply with federal laws. If a federal tax on airline tickets is to be used to help the airlines with their noise problem, why not one on utility bills to help the power companies with their smoke problems? Or one on gasoline to help automobile owners refit old cars to eliminate exhaust emissions? The possibilities are endless.

There are already enough well-established ways for government to help industries and individuals in need of special aid without creating a new one. If the airlines really must have the \$1.25 billion this proposal would give them over the next five years, Congress can provide it through direct appropriations. That would be the straightforward way to do it. But since the central part of the proposal is a finding that the airport trust fund doesn't need all the revenue raised by the 8-per-cent tax on tickets and the 5-per-cent tax on cargo, a better solution would be to reduce those taxes. The airlines could then raise their base fares by the same amount without increasing ticket prices. That would raise the same amount of money for paying the cost of quiet. The distribution of it among airlines wouldn't be the same, but that is the problem of individual airlines. It is a lesser problem than the one posed by creating a new mechanism for using federal taxes to help private industry.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Dollar Decline and Bonn

The argument between the Americans and the West Germans over the decline in the dollar and the slowness of the West German growth rate... threatens to do a great deal of damage both to political relations between the two governments and to the economies of the rest of the world.

The West German case is that it is pursuing a courageously expansionist policy, but the policy is being threatened by the collapse of the U.S. dollar. They argue that the United States cannot reduce its oil deficit in the short term so the Americans try to improve their trade balance by exporting more to West Germany and Japan, or by exporting to third countries at their expense. Hence the calls for faster West German and Japanese growth, and for the appreciation of the mark and yen...

The Americans argue that their current account deficit, the main cause of the dollar's decline, is partly the result of the difference between U.S. and foreign growth rates and the deficit might be lower if there were full employment in major industrial countries... While this fruitless argument goes on, the world recovery peters out and unemployment in Europe threatens to rise for yet another year... The United States should accept the need to borrow formally to finance its deficit... and adopt an effective energy policy as soon as possible. The West Germans should set themselves a

target of running a current account deficit by the end of this year.

—From the Guardian (London).

Some Horrifying Weapons

The neutron bomb is a very unpleasant weapon indeed... It kills and maims by radiation, which means that people between about 500 and 1,000 meters from its explosion die very slowly, while those farther away are liable to be permanently damaged in a number of nasty ways. On a battlefield it could leave soldiers with damaged brains still physically able to operate weapons before dying...

The one aspect that should not be considered, or at any rate not taken at its face value, is the Soviet campaign that has been mounted against the weapon. This campaign has been carefully orchestrated to play upon the sensibilities of the West. Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have tried to take out a moral copyright on the issue, presenting themselves as profoundly concerned about saving humanity and peace from this new threat from the United States... The fact is that the Russians can claim no moral standing in this issue at all. They are busily deploying SS-20 missiles, each with three independent warheads aimed at Western Europe. These would do far more damage and kill far more people than an equivalent deployment of neutron warheads. The Russians are also preparing for chemical and germ warfare which is in no way less horrifying or more moral than radiation.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 24, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG—It is always striking to note the friendly feeling which exists all over Russia toward the United States. Russia has few friends but it counts the United States as among them. This sentiment exists not only here in the capital, but any of the numerous and constantly increasing number of U.S. travelers who visit the remote parts of the country can tell you that the feeling is nationwide.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1928

PARIS—Bustle cooks, impeccable valets, smart chauffeurs, dainty chambermaids and boxom concierges raised a great to-do at the *Bourse de Travail* last night because, despite their repeated protests, they were still being called "domestics" and "gens de maison" instead of being designated by their self-assumed title of "house employees." They also demanded better working conditions and higher pay.



Palestinians: Looking at Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In the folklore of journalism, scope is overrated. It is entertaining to steal a beat on a story that is about to break anyway, but "The Front Page" cannot justify the great freedom of the U.S. press. What does is the uncovering of concealed official business or less romantic but just as important—the exploration of open but unrecognized social or political conditions. We all have partial vision, and it is one function of the press to make us see.

A good example of the press in that last role was a series of articles this week in The New York Times: a study of the Palestinians. Correspondents around the Middle East brought convincing detail and breadth of perception to a subject on which most of us have blinkered vision.

Palestinians make us, typically, think of terrorists. But there is "another reality," the correspondents said: "The reality of a striving middle class in exile, with the highest levels of literacy and academic achievement in the Arab world," as well as a hard-working proletariat.

Some Still Dream

What they almost all have in common is a desire for a place they can call their own: a homeland. Some still dream of displacing Israel. But most, the correspondents found, have come to accept "the idea of a miniature Palestine that would be built on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip." In short, most Palestinians envisage a state of their own coexisting with Israel.

A West Bank lawyer who negotiated with Israel 30 years ago, Aziz Shehade, is quoted as saying: "There was a time, after the war in '47, when I called for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and I was called a traitor. Now easily 80 per cent of the people support it."

The same is true of the Palestine Liberation Organization's leadership, the correspondents said: There is a consensus for the mini-state. If it materialized, even some extremists would accept it and turn to ordinary politics. But the consensus is unstable. It depends on the hope of getting some sort of homeland in a peaceful settlement with Israel.

And here the correspondents found a paradoxical danger arising from President Sadat's peace initiative. It came at a time of growing strength, among Palestinians, for the moderate view that reasonable compromise with Israel is possible. But as the initiative falters, support for extremism grows.

Moderates Undercut
An article written from Ramallah in the West Bank said: "For the moment, what is perceived by West Bank residents as intransigence on the part of the Begin government has undercut the moderates and strengthened the

hand of the few radicals who still maintain that the 1967 lines are not enough for a Palestinian state."

Dr. Hatem Abu Ghazaleh, a member of the Nabulus Municipal Council, put the feeling bluntly. "We think from month to month they will withdraw," he said. "Now we know they won't. Sadat's visit unified us. Those who thought there will be peace now understand."

A last point that comes through clearly in the articles is the breadth of support among Palestinians for the PLO. In the West Bank, "scores of people interviewed said the PLO was the only voice that represented them." People differ on the leadership, but the correspondents found, see "the organization itself as the embodiment of Palestinian identity and nationalism." It is a collection of many groups and interests, and its strength lies in "its amorphousness." People bristle when it is suggested that they should abandon the PLO.

What does all this tell us about the hope of peace in the Middle East? It tells us first, I think, that the stakes are enormously high in the next few weeks and months. If diplomacy fails now, the situation will not just go back

to where it was before the Sadat visit to Jerusalem. The very idea of negotiation will have lost credibility.

Second, there is an urgent need to deal with the moderates. The Palestinians need a state in peace. Sadat really recognized the principle when he proposed "self-rule" for the West Bank and Gaza, but that did not go far enough to change the Palestinians' sense of where their interest lay.

Rashid Khalidi, a Palestinian who teaches at the American University in Beirut and also works for the PLO, told The Times correspondents that Israel "could neutralize Palestinian intransigence just by giving back the West Bank." Some will be skeptical of that view, but surely the aim is to give the Palestinians some status that they can be for.

Finally, the series of articles tells us that there are Palestinians—human beings, caught in a desperate struggle for their own human emotions that anyone should be able to understand, feeling a national identity. That may sound obvious. But there are, as one wrote me a while ago: "The so-called Palestinians do not exist."

The Last Card in Panama

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—After all the thousands of words about the Panama Canal treaties, there remains one largely unmentioned issue of potential importance both substantively and politically: a top secret U.S. communications intelligence facility in the Canal Zone.

This is Galeta Island, a station at the Atlantic end of the canal manned by 50 Navy personnel and officially called a "naval group security facility." It is actually a high frequency direction finding station that is part of the top secret SOSUS network for tracking Soviet submarines.

There can be no argument that it is a high-priority, essentially irreplaceable U.S. security operation requiring negotiation when the canal reverts to Panamanian ownership in the year 2000 under the treaties. What is not clear is the immediate fate of Galeta Island: Will there be sufficient security for the station's continued operation when Panama takes over the Canal Zone once the treaties are ratified?

Sensitivity
Because of its sensitivity, this question has not been addressed in public debate. But senior military officers who have endorsed the treaties are privately worried about the fate of the installation. Consequently, Galeta Island may well be the last card played by enemies of the treaties now that the Senate's secret session on the largely irrelevant drug issue has flared. They may try to amend the treaties to keep Galeta Island under effective U.S. sovereignty. Since Gen. Omar Torrijos would never accept this, the amendment becomes a final attempt to kill the treaty. For that reason, facts about the importance and post-treaty vulnerability of Galeta Island take on political importance.

Actually, only two or three senators today know about the station. Even White House aides handling the treaties are unaware of it. Galeta Island is definitely not on the Canal Zone tour given visiting senators. But Adm. James

Holloway, chief of naval operations, revealed the existence of the station in his prepared testimony for the Senate Armed Services Committee. Adm. Holloway was pressed for details by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a foe of the treaties, in closed session. The admiral's replies have been kept secret.

However, senior Pentagon officials privately reveal that Galeta Island is the southernmost station in an Atlantic radio direction-finding network. Besides its bush-hunt mission of tracking submarines, it takes positional bearings on surface ships and planes. It also has collected communications intelligence (most recently in the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border incident a year ago) and may expand such future activity.

Highest Priority
Its mission is of the highest priority, with the station participating in about two-thirds of all Atlantic Ocean fires. Its unique position also makes the station important for Pacific operations, particularly in case Soviet submarines are operating in U.S. West Coast waters.

Sanitized hearing transcripts reflect this reply, by Adm. Hol-

Can the French Left Govern Together?

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—Some months before the last French legislative elections, held in 1973, François Mitterrand paid a visit to the United States. In the discussion period that followed a speech he gave on French politics to a New York audience, I asked whether the Socialists could work with the Communists to govern France if the Union of the Left, then campaigning on the 1972 version of the Common Program, won the elections. Mitterrand replied with some sobriety that he had been repeatedly asked that question during his trip to the United States; and that while he was touched by the concern Americans showed over the state of Socialist-Communist relations, they might more appropriately worry about strains in the relations between their own president and the Congress.

Mitterrand's reply was, as a number of those in the audience remarked to me later, sharp and deliberately unresponsive. The question I had put was, after all, legitimate and relevant. It is even more relevant today with the opinion polls showing the Union of the Left leading in the forthcoming French legislative elections. For if it should win, unless Communists and Socialists can pull together in a Union of the Left government, their exercise of power will be brief.

From the Top

What, then, is the likelihood that Socialists and Communists can govern France together? The evidence suggests three possible answers:

First, there is Communist doctrine, which views the party organized according to the principle of "democratic centralism"—that is, tightly controlled from the top—as the key to the ultimate triumph of Communism. The only genuine party of the working class, according to this doctrine, is the Communist party. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of the proletariat and represents the vanguard of the future. It is this messianic view of the party's role which endows Communist leaders with a sense of the rectitude and mission that justifies the tactics the party employs to dominate, swallow up or destroy other organizations with which it associates or cooperates for one reason or another. Nothing better illustrates the cynical, calculating nature of the Communist traditionally regarded the nature of a cooperative endeavor with non-Communists than Lenin's words, uttered in 1921, urging British Communists to support the leaders of the British Labor party "as a rope supports a hanging man."

Second, there is the evidence based on the record. The French Socialist and Communist parties have coexisted for nearly six decades. For much, if not most, of that period, their coexistence has been marked by mutual suspicion, tension, hostility and conflict. At times the Communists have viewed the Socialists as their most deadly foe—as much more dangerous than the bourgeois, ostensibly the common enemy of both. During the so-called Third Period (1928-1934), Communist propaganda described

the French Socialists as "social-fascists." Maurice Thorez, the leader of French Communism for nearly 40 years, once described Léon Blum as "a repulsive reptile, a jackal, a lackey of London bankers, a stool pigeon and a mad warmonger." For his part, Blum deplored what he described as the systematic efforts of the French Communist party to infiltrate the working class "duplicité... hatred, systematic calumny" toward its opponents; and citing the words of Jules Guesde, one of the founders of French socialism, he asked: "How will you construct a new society if you come to power you have corrupted the human materials [required to build it]?"

Finally, consider the implications of Communist behavior since the breakdown in September of negotiations among the parties of the left over the updating of the Common Program. For years now, French Communism has been undergoing a facelift. And today's Communist "new Communists," as the title of a recent French book call them, claim total independence of Moscow and profess acceptance of the democratic rules of the game in their competition with other parties for power and influence. But the behavior of the party since the breakup of negotiations over the Common Program suggests that so far as the relations with the Socialists are concerned there is little difference between the old Communists and the new. Since last September the Communists have been conducting a campaign of "systematic calumny"—to cite Blum's phrase—in order to discredit the Socialist partners in the Union of the Left. Daily, in the media at their disposal, they have accused the Socialists of abandoning the Common Program, of moving to the right and of favoring an austerity program to cope with current French economic difficulties.

Little Choice
None of these accusations has any truth in them. And if I believe the center-right major party in power, there is little choice for the French Socialist and Communist versions of the Common Program. Both versions, it contends, will lead to economic chaos. The only unresolved matter is which version will do the most damage quickly.

The irony of Communist mendacity regarding the Socialist program is that as the campaign has developed the Communists have been attacking the Socialists much more fiercely than the center-right major party. The Socialists can be forgiven if they are with Communists for allies, who needs enemies?

All this points to the fact that the partners of the Union of the Left are simply deluding themselves if they think Socialists and Communists could cooperate amicably and effectively for a significant period in governing France. It would be a miracle if they could. But there is nothing in the nature of Communist doctrine, the record of Socialist-Communist relations, or developments of the current election campaign to provide grounds for believing that any such miracle is possible.

Nobody Knows
Nobody knows whether Galeta Island will still be needed 22 years from now when a new arrangement with Panama would have to be negotiated. The most pertinent question is whether it can safely function in post-treaty Panama, with the Canal Zone under Panamanian control (as Soviet "agricultural" technicians reported at Old France Field 10 miles away). Top Pentagon officials say that the station may have additional guards and be fenced off at the very least. Will this be enough? They do not say.

At this late hour, it seems probable that ratification will be blocked by this exotic issue. Yet Galeta Island does have far more relevance to the treaties than the peripheral drug question or human rights. It is also the conceivable card available against the treaties. And for that reason it surely will be played.

Obituaries

British MP Marcus Lipton, Led Case Against Soviet Spy

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marcus Lipton, 77, a Labor party member of Parliament for 33 years and one of the great characters in the House of Commons, died in a London hospital yesterday.

Mr. Lipton had been undergoing medical tests at Westminster Hospital after collapsing at his home Tuesday.

It was he who first named Harold (Kim) Philby as the "third man" linked to Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the famous suspected spies for the Soviet Union and who depicted them in the 1950s. Mr. Lipton's allegations against Mr. Philby were denied at the time, but in 1964 he was found to be right. He was found to be right in 1964, but when Mr. Lipton himself defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, Mr. Lipton was vindicated.

"I am feeling rather smugly satisfied," Mr. Lipton said at the time.

The veteran Labor MP, who was elected in 1945, had been campaigning in 1972 to have the sales tax removed from whisky. He was elected in 1972, but he was found to be right in 1964, but when Mr. Lipton himself defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, Mr. Lipton was vindicated.

Mr. Lipton's death leaves Prime Minister James Callaghan's ruling Labor party with 316 seats, the 68-seat Commons. The majority has a working majority, however, with the support of 13 Liberals. Four seats are vacant.

Mr. Lipton never held ministerial office, preferring to remain in the backbenches, from where he asked off 2,000 questions for the government of the day—often asked in a way that was not to the liking of the government.

"Marcus was one of the greatest characters I have ever known in politics," said William Price, parliamentary secretary to the prime minister. "He was one of a slightly diminishing band of great characters."

Mr. Lipton had a deep husky voice, a mustache, and looked like a burly Groucho Marx. A black cat in the middle of his life, he was known as "Bundarchuk," he said to Oxford University, on a scholarship, became a lawyer and was from private to lieutenant colonel during World War II. He was elected to Parliament in 1945. Telephone tapping, prison conditions, reactionary old judges and Britain's slums were topics he attacked with relish.

He even wanted of the house of Commons, but he was found to be right in 1964, but when Mr. Lipton himself defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, Mr. Lipton was vindicated.

"Daub them with luminous ink," he advised.



Marcus Lipton

His poetry, often preaching the virtues of suburban living which he learned in Letchworth, N.Y., and Weston, Conn., was read by thousands in the New Yorker, in other magazines and in volumes of collected poems.

In 1961, she won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry with a collection entitled "Times Three: Selected Verses from Three Decades," the first time a writer of light verse had been honored by the Pulitzer judges. The list of 18 published volumes, "Saint Watching," appeared in 1969.

She was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1968.

In 1975, on her 70th birthday, she composed the following verse:

Severely is worn out,
Severely is gail,
But it's better to be 70
Than not alive at all.

Paul Cardinal
Yoshigoro Taguchi

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Paul Cardinal Yoshigoro Taguchi, 75, Archbishop of Osaka and Japan's only Roman Catholic Cardinal, died today of a kidney ailment, a spokesman for the Osaka University hospital said.

John Alton Mooney Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—John Alton Mooney Jr., an orderly and valet to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1942 until the president's death in 1969, died of cancer Sunday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Dr. Edward T. Pierce

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Dr. Edward T. Pierce, 61, a physicist and one of the world's leading authorities on atmospheric electricity, died of a heart attack yesterday, the police reported.

Allen R. Foley

NORWICH, Vt., Feb. 23 (UPI)—Allen R. Foley, 79, a retired department chairman, teacher of history at Dartmouth College and former member of the Vermont Legislature, died on Feb. 16.

PARIS BALLET
Grigorovich Signs 'Romeo and Juliet'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Paris Opera Ballet had no production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" in its current repertory. Yuri Grigorovich has been wanting to do one, but his own Bolshoi company already has Leonid Lavrovsky's celebrated version as a cornerstone of its repertory.

It was a clear case of demand meeting supply, and the new Grigorovich production unveiled last night gives the Opera's version unlike anyone else's of one of the 20th century's major ballets, and a splendid showcase for its young principal dancers. It is a radical departure from Lavrovsky's realistic, story-ballet approach, and a different conception, too, from Nureyev's vast Italianate fresco staged last year in London and recently repeated here (UPI, Jan. 20).

As usual, Grigorovich has sought to make dance the principal vehicle of communication. Lines and other story-telling devices have been amputated to the vanishing point. There is no Ben-Vollo, no Duke of Verona, and Juliet's nurse is hardly more than a walk-on. Grigorovich assumes that the audience knows its Shakespeare, or perhaps he does not care, and in 18 fast-moving scenes in two acts of about an hour each he concentrates on the primary emotions of love and hate.

The production is not specific about time or place. Simon Visladze's set consists of an array of black curtains hanging from the flies and moved around (hoistily) to assume different shapes and create changing scenic space. Now and then a specific object—a balcony, a bell—appears. The choreographer has imagined the drama taking place at Carnival time, and the revelers and musicians are a kind of continuously mobile backdrop and their costumes supply most of the color in an otherwise neutral space.

Grigorovich's version is more impressive in its sense of structure, with its contrast between

Dominique

Khafoumi and Michael Denard in one of their four pas de deux from "Romeo and Juliet."

intimate scenes and mass movement, and its staccato, then for the choreography as such.

The ritual-like lamentations over the bodies of Tybalt and Mercutio, with a sudden cut to the lovers' farewell scene, was a brilliant stroke. The Tybalt-Mercutio duet was more stylized dance than choreographed fight, while the following Tybalt-Romeo duet was seen mostly through the reactions of the Carnival revelers, with the duetlers off stage until the fatal thrust.

The four principal men were sharply distinguished from each other both by choreography and by careful casting. Michael De-

nard's Romeo was handsome, tender and noble; Jean Guiserix's Tybalt was a menacing, sword-swishing heavy somewhat in the mold of Crassus in Grigorovich's staging of "Spartacus," with breathtaking sequences of leaps and turns that Guiserix tossed off brilliantly. Georges Piletta's Mercutio was as sparkling and airborne as a court jester, and Bernard Boucher brought a solemn, aristocratic pulse to Paris's brief scenes.

Dominique Khafoumi was Juliet, with her long, slender lines giving a sense of the slightly awkward grace of a teenager. She and Denard had no less than

four full-scale pas de deux to dance, and while these were unfailingly attractive, Grigorovich did not endow them with enough choreographic inventiveness or originality to keep a progressive feeling of sameness from setting in. One departure from Shakespeare was to have Romeo dying, but still alive, when Juliet awoke, ending the ballet with Juliet lifeless across Romeo's body.

The Bolshoi's Aigis Juraitis was the conductor, and he drew the maximum in orchestral color and rhythmic life from Prokofiev's magnificent score, although in the second act the Opera's orchestra often responded raucously.

THEATER IN PARIS

A 'Godot' Production Worth Waiting For

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—"Waiting for Godot" needs no introduction. Indeed, it might be asked whether it needs a revival as it has been running intermittently in Paris since its 1953 premiere. It has been here in English, French, German and other tongues and this very season in another production. It has been played widely abroad and has even been performed before a captive audience—the inmates of San Quentin prison—but it does not appear to have penetrated the Soviet-dominated lands as yet, where its symbolic pessimism would probably be taboo. It is the most famous work of Samuel Beckett and served as the principal factor in getting him the Nobel prize.

Its latest revival, which opened at the Odéon last night, is very special and very fine. Roger Blin, the avant-garde director, a disciple of Artaud, whose unwavering faith in the script first brought it to the boards of the Théâtre de la Colline, has now re-staged it with members of the Comédie-Française company and it has never been exposed to better advantage. To refresh memories, a bare outline of its action will suffice.

On a desolate plain, a scrawny, leafless tree its sole appointment, a lowering gray sky as background, two vagabonds loiter. They are anxious to be on their way, but a promised meeting with Godot retards their departure. Their rambling palaver is interrupted by the arrival of an obese brute who drives before him a roped slave, burdened with baggage. The coarse intruder lingers for a picnic lunch and entertains them with the antics of his parrot, who quizzically examines their stags and delivers a rant in gibberish. The cruel master whips up his servant and is away. Night falls, the moon rises and a boy appears to report that Godot's visit has been delayed until the morrow.

Reluctant to Help
The second of the two acts finds the vagrants still in attendance, but the pump tree has sprouted green leaves. The fat slave driver returns, but he has lost his sight and tumbles about on the ground in a tangle with his weak-minded parrot. The tramps are reluctant to help him, disputing the amount of the reward if they do so, but finally haul him onto his feet and he staggers off. The messenger boy reappears with sad tidings. Godot has once more postponed his appointment, leaving the bewildered travelers to tarry longer. Presenting a number if vague

Ghostly World

The curtain up, we are in the weird, ghostly world of Beckett, a nightmare realm where creatures dimly recognizable as humans roam. It is an experienced actor, being in a bathyscaphe to the bottom of the sea. The eerie atmosphere of unreality weaves slowly its hypnotic web. Snatches of the dialogue hint at mysteries that remain veiled. Beckett has never felt the urge to explain "Godot," it just is and make of it what you will.

Thornton Wilder remarked that this play was an ideal vehicle for the Fraternité, and Blin has ordered his actors to comport themselves like music hall zany, thus touching up the comic irony of what they have to say.

Jean-Paul Rousillon and Michel Amont are the patient, peevish pair; François Chautaud is the gross Pisco, a sort of Jovial Simon Legree; Georges Riguer the jabbering, battered butler. This quintet has an enormous vitality and collectively transforms the enigmatic drama with its sinister undertones of bleak disenchantment into an absorbing spectacle. At the Odéon you will discover the best of all possible "Godots."

U.K. Child Museum Is Not Just 'Kid Stuff'

By Ruth Gruber

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—A.H. Shepard, who illustrated the Winnie the Pooh books, did quick pencil sketches to work out the final drawings. So did Beatrix Potter. She drew endless series of rabbits, sometimes on the back of blank envelopes, to perfect her Peter Rabbit pictures.

Their sketches, as well as sketches, drawings and completed pictures by Arthur Rackham, Kate Greenaway, Kay Nielsen, Randolph Caldecott and other famous illustrators of children's books, form part of the fascinating collection of all types of material grouped in the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood.

There, every day, hordes of schoolchildren clutching pencils and worksheets wander purposefully from exhibit to exhibit under the watchful eyes of their teachers.

Antique Dolls
There are scores of huge, detailed antique dolls and doll-houses chronicling their development over the past several hundred years. In a long case down the central gallery march thousands of brightly painted lead soldiers, farmers, cowboys, Indians, Zulu warriors and other tiny figures produced since the late 14th century.

The Bethnal Green Museum, in London's East End, is actually a branch of the huge Victoria and Albert.

Albert Museum of Decorative Art on the other side of London and as such it contains a number of exhibits rather removed from the sphere of childhood.

There is a superb collection of Rodin sculpture, a ghostly gallery of antique wedding dresses, some stunning Japanese samurai armor and a marvelous gallery of art nouveau furniture.

"It's shown there more or less because there just isn't room for it all at the Victoria and Albert itself," said a museum staff member.

Glass and Iron
It was opened in 1972 as a museum of science and art, and the intricate prefabricated iron and glass structure is considered the most important surviving example of this mid-20th-century type of building.

Lately it has emphasized the children's aspect of the exhibits and stages special shows on subjects such as children's books, unusual dolls, and other "kid stuff."

There's also an "art room" where children can paint and draw—and then have their pictures placed on show alongside the greats of book illustration.

For the schoolchildren who visit, it is, of course, a variation of the learning-through-playing philosophy, which is well illustrated by one of the permanent exhibits.

This is a huge collection of

18th and 19th-century board games and puzzles—almost every one of which is designed to instruct or uplift. Modern children would probably enjoy the puzzles based on maps, and perhaps even the games based on English history.

But one wonders what they would think of the 18th Cottage of Content card game in which

three "good" characters like "Felicie Amiable, whom all loved and whose virtue won the reconciliation of all," strive for spiritual happiness against 14 "weak" characters like "Jemima Prettful, who could not endure Samuel Suspectious" and "Samuel Ironical, who cast reflections on Sabrina Prett," who in turn "hunted at James Jestful."

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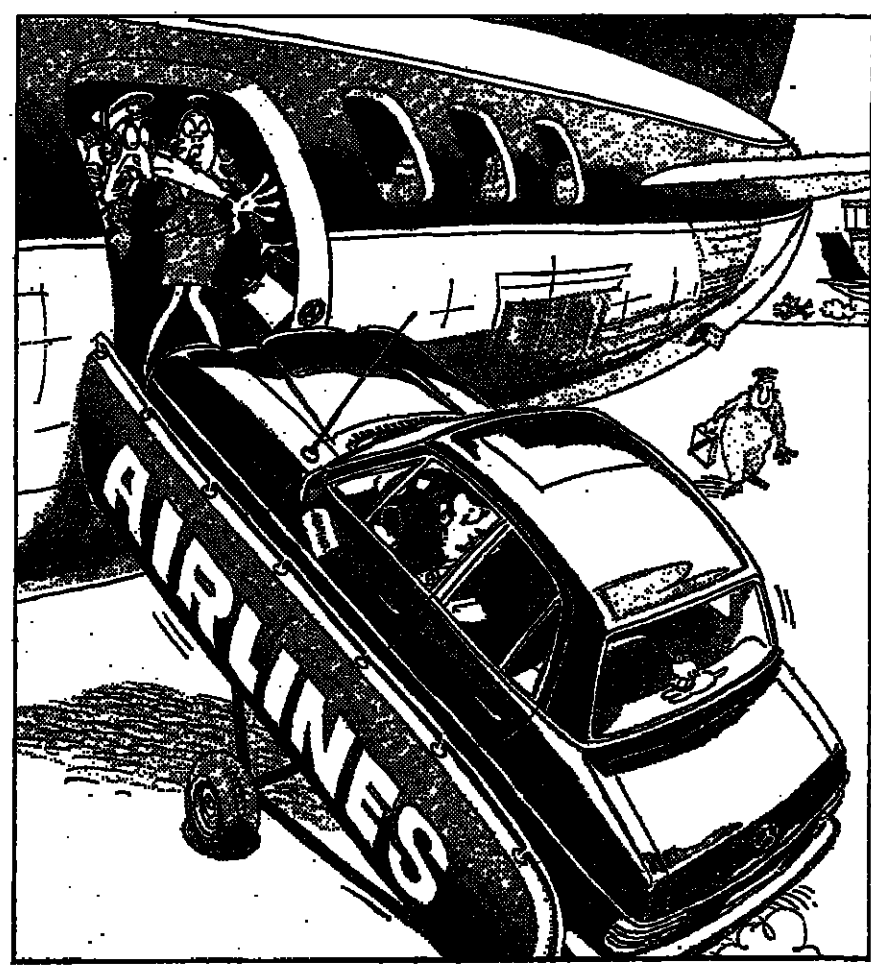
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To Increase Government Power
Major Reforms Are Outlined In Swiss Draft Constitution

BERN, Feb. 23 (AP)—The government published the draft today of a profoundly reformed constitution for Switzerland. The new constitution will likely be voted on two years from now, but a major constitutional amendment is being offered to be voters in a referendum on Sunday.

The amendment, aimed at increasing government power over the traditionally laissez-faire economy, would facilitate restrictions on nonresident funds and on residents acquiring credit abroad. It also would give the Swiss National Bank permanent control of minimum bank reserves and of capital-market policy.

The broader draft sets various international precedents in constitutional jurisdiction, ranging from a pledge to work for world peace to the obligation of the state to "fight against any profit-making desire that could be economically or socially harmful."

It would ban censorship and capital punishment which can be imposed in times of war for treason. Women, who won the right to vote seven years ago, would be guaranteed the same pay as men if they do the same work.

The draft details a catalogue of civil rights, including the right of everyone to have a look at public and private personnel files which concern him. This right also applies to computerized data.

The draft was worked out by a 43-member government-appointed commission including jurists, economists, journalists, a novelist and a housewife.

Publication of the draft is sure to create a nationwide debate in the 700-year-old confederation. All citizens have been asked by the government to submit suggestions and comments. The mammoth consultation process will end in mid-1979, and a vote on the project is likely to occur in the first half of the 1980s. Justice Minister Kurt Furgler, who headed the commission which prepared the draft, did not sound very optimistic about popular approval at a news conference.

Despite the Switzerland's traditional image of political stability, there have been repeated signs of uneasiness over the slow pace of reforms. The commission recalled that in 1964, a leading law expert, Max Imboden, had said, "In the 19th century, we were a revolutionary nation, today we are one of the most conservative countries in the world."

The "Belgian malaise," especially among young Swiss, has led to a recent flood of popular initiatives seeking constitutional amendments on such widely differing subjects as pollution control and surtaxes on top-bracket incomes.

In clarity, the new text is far simpler than the often cumbersome phrased present constitution and is only half its size. It does away with a string of "folklore attributes." These include rules on the "noncommercial manufacture of distilled spirits of gentian roots," on the "embanking of mountain streams" and on the maximum stake in public games of chance—fixed at 5 francs (\$2.60) by a plebiscite decades ago.

China to Reward Taiwan Defectors

HONG KONG, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Chinese Communists are offering bounties of up to \$4 million in gold to Nationalist Chinese pilots or captains who defect with their jet-fighters and tips, Chinese Communist newspapers in Hong Kong reported today.

Taiwan also offers rewards to military defectors from the mainland who bring samples from the Communist arsenal. Last July, a pilot received \$800,000 in gold when he flew his MIG-19 to Taiwan. The Nationalists claim that all previous efforts by the Communists to encourage Nationalists to defect have failed. The new Communist offer was the first since the 1969-69 Cultural Revolution. The reports gave detailed information on "motivational courses for pilots and ship captains, the radio regulatory the defectors should use and what they should do when they encounter Communist planes and ships."

Burglars Take Three Rodins

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—For the second time in a month, burglars with sledgehammers smashed their way into the St. Louis Art Museum to steal bronze art works. The thieves escaped in less than one minute with three small pieces by French sculptor Auguste Rodin valued at \$45,000.

On Jan. 29, four statues valued at about \$100,000 were taken, including a bronze by American cowboy artist Frederic Remington.

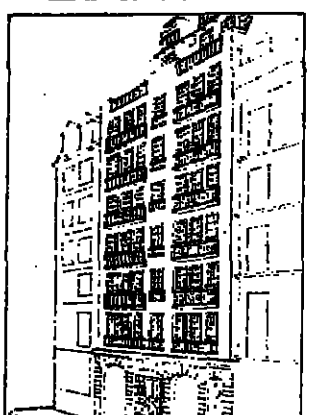
A police spokesman said that the museum alarm system is one of the best in the country but that the smash-and-grab routine is hard to defend against.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 23

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125
29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125	29 1/4	29 1/4	1.24	4.8	7	125

(Continued on Page 6)

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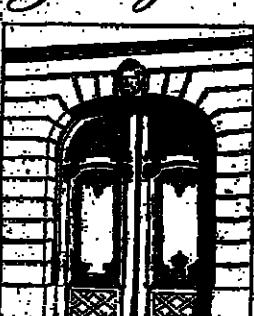
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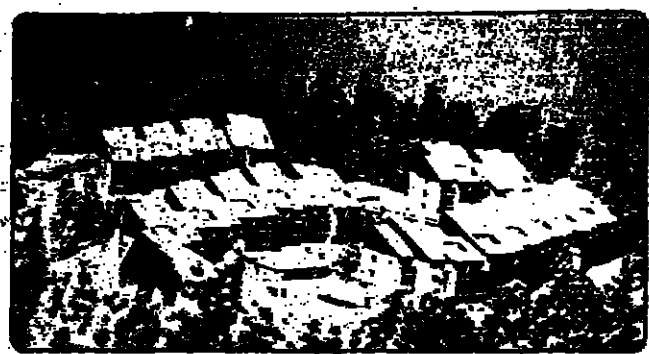
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Dollar Slumps To Record Low Levels

Central Bank Actions Fails to Stop Selloff

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Disorderly conditions on the foreign exchange market intensified today despite central bank intervention and the dollar plunged to a record low against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

The Bundesbank bought an estimated \$50 million at the Frankfurt fixing, but even that was not enough to absorb the "huge selling orders that came in," one dealer said.

The dollar was fixed at a record low of 2.0220 marks. Outside the fixing, the West German central bank may have purchased up to \$200 million, according to some estimates.

The Swiss National Bank probably also entered the market, though the amount could not be determined.

Later, the New York Federal Reserve Bank apparently intervened heavily to stem the U.S. currency's depreciation.

Nonetheless, the dollar lost considerable ground. Against the deutsche mark, it hit an intraday low of 2.0155 marks, nearing what many see as the critical 3-mark psychological barrier. It partially recovered to 2.0203 marks, down from 2.0399 marks late yesterday.

Against the Swiss franc, the U.S. currency reached an intraday low of 1.7880 francs before finishing at 1.7935 francs, down from 1.8265 francs overnight.

According to one source, commercial sales of dollars for marks and Swiss francs by large West German car manufacturers apparently touched off a wave of frantic dollar selling early today.

Many foreign exchange dealers expressed bitter resentment about the manner in which the monetary authorities, particularly the U.S. Fed, are handling the disorderly situation on the market.

"The central banks aren't doing

U.S. and W. Germany Agree to End Dispute

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The United States and West Germany have privately agreed to end their lingering public argument about whether the Germans are pulling their weight in stimulating the world economy, a source close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday.

The dispute about the ability and desire of the government here to serve as an economic peace-maker was causing irritation on both sides and has had a negative effect on relations between Bonn and Washington.

The informant, a high government official, reported that the understanding was reached last

week at a meeting here between the Chancellor and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

In rough terms, he said, the agreement means that the U.S. government would stop suggesting that the projected West German growth rate of 3.5 per cent for this year was insufficient to help the world economy and that, as such, it represented a shrinking of West Germany's responsibilities as a global economic force.

Dollar Criticism

In turn, according to the informant, the Chancellor promised that West Germany would stop talking about the weakness of the dollar as a cause of instability in international trade.

The informant's report followed widespread comment here about a report in the current issue of the news magazine *Der Spiegel* that the Chancellor had made bitterly angry remarks about President Carter and the White House staff.

The report said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Hans Apel had called Mr. Schmidt to task for private comments indicating that he personally does not care for Mr. Carter—the magazine quoted the Chancellor as saying, "The word 'Jimmy' gets stuck in my mouth"—and suggesting that the President has little understanding of economics.

A government spokesman described the report as "completely inaccurate," but other sources confirmed that Mr. Genscher had said at least that the Chancellor was partly to blame for the deteriorating relations and that Mr. Schmidt should be responsible for correcting them.

According to these accounts, Mr. Genscher told Mr. Schmidt that his problem lay in a tendency to lecture other governments on economic issues. U.S. diplomats here had been openly irritated by what they felt was Mr. Schmidt's assumption "that he is the only man in the world to know anything about economics."

Mr. Genscher also was said to have told Mr. Schmidt that the dispute over economic growth was needlessly threatening U.S.-German relations.

The dispute began during the first months of the Carter administration, when the White House suggested that West Germany might play a greater role in accelerating the economies of its neighbors by increasing demand at home. The question was pressed at the London economic summit conference last year where West Germany agreed, with clear reluctance, to attempt to achieve a 5-per-cent growth rate.

Inflation Low

To every restatement of the U.S. position, the Germans replied that they were doing all they could without risking serious inflation. The inflation rate here of 3.2 per cent is among the lowest in the industrialized world and the Chancellor's prime political strongpoint.

Last month, the tone hardened when Mr. Schmidt openly rejected advice from sources that West Germany could serve as an economic locomotive, saying that such counsel showed very little understanding of the West German or world economy.

Earlier this month, Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff, returning from Washington, said that he had again been pressed on expanding the German growth rate. He reported with "disappointment" the lack of understanding he perceived within the Carter administration.

Wilkinson Match Sees Profits Up

Wilkinson Match expects pretax profit for the year ending March 31 to rise to \$14 million against \$12.35 million the previous year. The company expects to recommend a final dividend of 6.218 pence, making 10 pence for the year against 8.314 pence paid in the previous year, an increase of 20.3 per cent. The forecasts, contained in a circular recommending that shareholders approve the acquisition of True Temper Corp., could prove wrong if the acquisition were not approved. Wilkinson warns. To buy True Temper, a Garden tools subsidiary of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc., Wilkinson would issue 6.2 million ordinary shares plus cash, payments totalling \$8 million. The offer values True Temper at about \$14.7 million. Allegheny Ludlum, which currently holds 29 per cent of Wilkinson, will own 44.43 per cent of the enlarged equity, following approval of the offer.

IBM Office Copier Has Problems

International Business Machines is quietly working to remedy problems plaguing its top-of-the-line office copiers, the Series III. IBM says that most of the machines, which make 4,500 copies an hour, are working well. Yet breakdowns are frequent enough that 89 per cent of those who use the machines report at least some trouble with them, according to a recent survey by Martin Simpson Research Associates, publisher of a copying industry newsletter. The principal problem, industry sources say, is that the paper jams, particularly when used by untrained operators. Seeking to rectify the difficulties, IBM has slowed production of the copiers to incorporate some design changes and increase product testing before shipment. As a consequence, there is a delay of more than six

months between order and delivery, up from about four months a few weeks ago, comparing with delivery times of about a month for competing copiers made by Kodak and Xerox. Some industry sources blame the Series III for an apparent decline in the profitability of IBM's office products division, which markets the copier. Operating income in the office products division was about 18 per cent of revenue in the early 1970s but it amounted to only 9.5 per cent of gross income in 1977.

Hole Drops Bid for Field

Carter Hawley Hale Stores is withdrawing its proposed offer to acquire Marshall Field for about \$380 million, or \$42 per share, because the hotly contested bid "no longer makes economic sense," Philip Hawley, president of Carter Hawley, says that "after a careful analysis of their five-city expansion plans, and the probable impact on their earnings, we concluded that a tender offer would no longer be in the best interests of our shareholders." Angelo Arana, president of Field and a bitter opponent of the takeover attempt, says that "without this distraction we can resume full attention to our business and expansion program. We are confident that this expansion program... represents an important direction for solid, profitable growth. We feel that their withdrawal confirms our initial judgment that their proposal was inappropriate and ill-conceived." After the initial bid, in moves that the firm claims were unrelated to the takeover attempt, Field suddenly announced a series of acquisitions and planned expansions of its own: It bought a five-store chain in the northwest, and said it had committed itself to moving into Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, New Orleans and Kansas City. It also said it was talking to B. Altman in New York about a merger, although that firm denied it.

Attitude Is Bullish for Speculators

Platinum Producer Wary of Output Boost

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The world's largest platinum-producing company, South Africa's Rustenburg Platinum Mines Ltd., is taking a wait-and-see attitude about canceling production cutbacks and further increasing its price for the metal, which it has boosted 37 per cent to \$205 an ounce in little more than two months, sources close to the company say.

The company's attitude is bullish for speculators in platinum futures, who have been bidding up prices as platinum has been considered underpriced in relation to gold. Both metals are benefiting from demand from traders seeking refuge from the dollar's decline in currency markets.

Sources here say Rustenburg currently is producing at the rate of fewer than 1 million ounces a year, a rate that reflects a cutback of 10 to 20 per cent that was announced last November. Current platinum prices "are probably sufficient to induce Rustenburg to restore what has been cut back, one source says.

But higher prices and the prospect they will be maintained probably will be required before the company would consider expanding its output to 1.6 million ounces a year, a rate considered to be its comfortable production ceiling, this source believes. "Rustenburg will have to be pretty confident they could sell their products at \$250 or \$300 an ounce at least," he declares.

For the moment, the company is not believed to be considering another price increase. But it is known to be watching market developments. The London free-

market price for the metal is around \$10 an ounce above Rustenburg's price.

The free market's strong rise in recent months reflects two major factors, analysts say. On the demand side, Japan, the world's largest user of platinum for jewelry, auto emission control and other industrial purposes, has been boosting its imports.

These jumped to five metric tons in January from an average of about three metric tons a month last year, London sources estimate. A metric ton is equivalent to about 32,150 troy ounces, the unit in which platinum is priced. Japan currently is out of the free market, but some sources

think its purchases will resume soon.

More importantly, some analysts say, a lack of sales by the Soviet Union, the world's second largest producer, is underpinning prices. "They just don't seem to be interested in selling," one leading dealer comments. Supplies appeared to become scarce last July and by autumn there were reports that Moscow was falling behind on delivery commitments to non-Communist customers.

These reports became linked with suspicions that the Soviet Union might be buying platinum in the free market to avoid having to default on its contracts, but this never was confirmed.

Retail Sales Increase Boosts Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The stock market got a last-minute push today, helping the Dow Jones industrial average to eke out its first gain in more than two weeks. Trading was moderate.

Analysts said the market was helped by a late afternoon government report of a 4.9 per cent rise in weekly retail sales.

But failure by coal industry negotiators to reach a settlement continued to be a drag on the market, the analysts said. Administration officials quoted President Carter as saying at today's meeting on the coal strike that this was the last chance of a settlement.

A surprise decline in the money supply was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York minutes after the final bell.

The Fed said the basic measure dropped \$1.2 billion in the week ended Feb. 15 and the more broadly defined measure was down \$1.1 billion.

French Car Exports Set Record in 1977

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The French auto sector established a new record foreign trade surplus in 1977, with exports outstripping imports by 20.8 billion francs—a 31.6-percent improvement on the 15.8-billion-franc trade surplus of a year before—the auto builders' association reported.

Exports, which rose by 22 per cent last year to 42.2 billion francs, were also at a record high level, while imports increased by only 13.5 per cent to 21.4 billion francs.

Car exports accounted for 13.6 per cent of overall French exports last year, up from 12.9 per cent in 1976.

IBM Sues Xerox

ARMONK, N.Y., Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—IBM filed a patent infringement suit against Xerox Corp. today charging that Xerox's word processing systems infringe seven of IBM's U.S. patents. IBM is asking for injunctive relief against Xerox and for unspecified damages.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.90 at 750.95. At 3 a.m. it was off 07.

Some 730 issues gained and about 600 were lower. Volume totaled 18.72 million shares compared with 18.45 million yesterday.

Chrysler was the standout loser, down 7.8 at 11 3/8. The company said it lost \$49.7 million in the fourth quarter and expects a loss in the current quarter.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	369.10	368.80	
Profits	13.10	11.90	
Per Share	1.08	0.90	
Year			
Revenue	1,540.00	1,520.00	
Profits	67.00	56.70	
Per Share	5.53	4.51	

Beneficial			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	163.30	9.50	
Profits	0.87	0.30	
Per Share	85.70	100.40	
Year			
Revenue	3.84	4.52	
Profits	3.56	4.06	

Carnation			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	623.50	558.00	
Profits	28.20	27.30	
Per Share	0.75	0.73	
Year			
Revenue	2,330.00	2,170.00	
Profits	109.10	103.70	
Per Share	2.93	2.78	

Carrier			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	361.50	249.80	
Profits	11.10	8.70	
Per Share	0.40	0.23	

Chrysler			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,200.00	4,000.00	
Profits	-49.70	119.20	
Per Share	—	1.98	

Dennits Lem.			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	16,700.00	15,500.00	
Profits	163.20	422.60	
Per Share	2.71	7.02	

Esmark			
	1977	1976	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,200.00	1,250.00	
Profits	14.10	14.90	
Per Share	0.75	0.80	

Profit at ICI Fell in 1977

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Britain's largest industrial company, today reported net profit of £226 million for 1977, down from £245 million a year earlier. Sales were £4.66 billion, up from £4.14 billion.

ICI declared dividends for the year of 25.02 pence, the maximum permitted under government controls.

The 1977 net profit, which was down 7.8 per cent from a year earlier, was after extraordinary losses of £29 million, compared with losses of £46 million in 1976.

ICI said that its sales volume made some recovery in the fourth quarter, but an erosion of profit margins that started in the third quarter had continued for the rest of the year due to higher costs.

ICI said that profitability of exports had been severely reduced due to the strength of sterling.

Barclays Profit Rises

In another report today, Barclays Bank said operating profit rose last year to £243.4 million from £190.9 million, while net profit totaled £122.5 million, up from £79.7 million.

The bank set a final dividend of 5.628 pence.

Paribas Earnings Drop

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas posted net earnings for 1977 of 71.58 million francs (\$15.2 million), down from 84.38 million francs in 1976.

The bank set a final dividend of 5.628 pence.

U.S. Urged to Borrow Foreign Currency

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Treasury is coming under increasing European pressure to do a large chunk of its medium-term borrowing in foreign currencies instead of in dollars.

The basic purpose, anxious foreign officials say, would be for the United States to build a hefty cache of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and other foreign funds to be used to make rate-propping "intervention" purchases of dollars on foreign exchange markets.

"A strong body of opinion" backs these calls on the ground that, without much more U.S. support, market pessimism will drag the dollar "so low that everyone would be horrified," says a senior Continental central banker.

The United States did adopt a "more active" intervention policy last month. But U.S. officials stress, their intention is only to counter "disorderly" market conditions, and they are not aiming for any particular set of exchange rates.

The fear of further sharp drops for the dollar reflects the spreading conviction among foreign monetary officials that it will be years before the United States can significantly reduce the deficit in its international trade account, now running at nearly \$30 billion a year.

So far, the foreign advice that the outflow should be countered by U.S. borrowing abroad has

been pressed mainly in confidential sessions, such as central-banker gatherings at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel and the recent five-power economic meeting in Paris. At one such session recently, it was more clear than ever that "the others are getting fed up" with still being left to do so much dollar-supporting intervention themselves, one participant reports.

But the concern is beginning to be voiced in public. In a speech last week, Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said the "world is faced painfully" with the question of whether the dollar's support ought to be left only to "uncertain and uncoordinated elements" of private market forces and foreign countries' intervention policies.

One problem the situation poses for foreign countries, he noted, is that in buying dollars they must pump more of their own currency into their domestic economies, risking inflationary increases in their money supplies.

To make any more forceful moves in support of the dollar, foreign aides explain, Washington would need, in Mr. Witteveen's jargon, to engage in some "deliberate financing" of the U.S. trade deficit. Other countries generally "finance" their deficits by drawing on their reserves of dollars. But the United States traditionally does not hold large

stocks of other currencies, relying on other nations to accept and hold dollars.

The United States could easily acquire ample foreign currency reserves in several ways, contends Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank. In addition to still more active use of "swap lines," which must be repaid to foreign central banks within six months or less. He has been suggesting that it could sell some of its gold, or borrow foreign currencies by denominating some of its securities in other currencies instead of only in dollars.

"The market here would welcome such a transaction," says a well-connected Zurich banker.

In the 1960s, the treasury placed foreign currency bonds directly with foreign governments, including some denominated in a mixture of currencies, known as "Roose bonds" after Robert Roosa, an under secretary of the treasury from 1961-1964.

In Washington, there appears to be little enthusiasm for such foreign borrowing. Last week, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said at a press conference: "We have no intention at this time of doing that. We don't think that is necessary." He added that U.S. officials have "discussed with our German colleagues various ways in which we can provide additional resources if they are needed" but that the options "don't at this time include those particular ones."

France Reports Current Account Deficit Narrows

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—France recorded a net improvement in its current-account transactions in 1977, a return to equilibrium in long-term capital movements linked to a rise in drawings on foreign borrowings and a slight increase in net official currency reserves, according to provisional figures released today by the Finance Ministry.

France's current-account deficit narrowed sharply in 1977 to 16.73 billion francs (\$3.35 billion) on an unadjusted basis, from 22.1 billion francs the previous year, the Finance Ministry said.

The merchandise deficit amounted to 13 billion francs, down from 23.7 billion in 1976.

Services registered a surplus of 10.3 billion francs, up from a 4.5-billion-franc surplus in 1976.

Transfers showed a deficit of 13.1 billion francs, up from a deficit of 10.9 billion, while capital movements showed a surplus of 5.3 billion francs, down from a surplus of 6.1 billion in 1976.

In the fourth quarter of last year, there was a current-account surplus of 660 million francs on an unadjusted basis, compared with a deficit of 5.89 billion francs in the third quarter, and a deficit of 8.6 billion francs in the year-earlier quarter. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the fourth-quarter payments figures show a deficit of 1.25 billion francs, compared with deficits of 4.1 billion in the third quarter, and 10.1 billion a year earlier.

The external monetary position improved by 9.84 billion francs during the year, including 4.5 billion francs in foreign reserves and a 5.33-billion-franc reduction in banks' indebtedness.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$3.6 billion in assets; \$327.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits. Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 23

Continued from Page 61									
12 Month	Stock	52	3 m.	Change	12 Month	Stock	52	3 m.	Change
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E
444	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
445	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
446	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
447	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
448	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
449	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
450	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
451	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
452	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
453	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
454	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
455	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
456	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
457	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
458	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
459	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
460	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
461	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
462	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
463	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
464	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
465	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
466	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
467	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
468	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
469	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
470	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
471	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
472	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
473	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
474	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
475	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
476	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
477	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
478	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
479	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
480	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
481	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
482	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
483	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
484	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
485	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
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487	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
488	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
489	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
490	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
491	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
492	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
493	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
494	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
495	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
496	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
497	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
498	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
499	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
500	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234

European Banking Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1977

ASSETS	1977 £	1976 £
Cash in hand, balances with bankers and money at call and short notice	103,338,107	51,053,414
Bank certificates of deposit and promissory notes	28,362,794	24,299,470
Other deposits with banks	60,755,150	56,739,416
Investments	4,111,801	3,315,307
Loans, advances and other accounts	117,868,017	119,486,831
Assets leased to clients	2,648,416	1,789,251
Fixed assets	936,804	663,567
	£318,021,089	£257,347,256

LIABILITIES	1977 £	1976 £
Current and deposit accounts	293,894,560	235,528,649
Other liabilities	5,986,699	6,464,805
Dividend payable	500,000	500,000
Current taxation	651,755	1,350,986
	301,033,014	243,844,440

Deferred taxation	1,427,424	775,769
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital	12,175,000	10,175,000
Share premium	500,000	—
Retained profit	2,885,651	2,552,047
	£318,021,089	£257,347,256

Directors

C. F. Karsten Chairman	W. Guth	M. Vienot
*F. Hoogendijk	*M. von Brentano	*D. Hua
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV	Deutsche Bank AG	Société Générale (France)
S. M. Yassukovich Managing	M. G. Wilcox	P. Jeanty
A. Monti	*J. Hendley	H. Kippenberger
*E. Braggiotti	Midland Bank Limited	Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)
G. N. Schmidt-Chiari	P.-E. Janssen	I. T. H. Logie Deputy Managing
*O. K. Finsterwalder	*J. Adant	J. C. Chandler Executive and Secretary
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Société Générale de Banque SA	W. R. Slee Executive
	*Alternate Directors	

Copies of the Report and Accounts 1977, can be obtained from the Registered Office: 150 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4PP. Telephone: 01-638 3654. Telex 8811001.

Member Banks:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV	Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Deutsche Bank AG	Midland Bank Limited	Société Générale de Banque SA
		Société Générale (France)

Continued from Page 61									
12 Month	Stock	52	3 m.	Change	12 Month	Stock	52	3 m.	Change
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E
491	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
492	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
493	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
494	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
495	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
496	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
497	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
498	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
499	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
500	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
501	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
502	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
503	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
504	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
505	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
506	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
507	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
508	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
509	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
510	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
511	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
512	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
513	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
514	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
515	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
516	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
517	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
518	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
519	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
520	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
521	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
522	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
523	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
524	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
525	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
526	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
527	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
528	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
529	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
530	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
531	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
532	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
533	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
534	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
535	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
536	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
537	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
538	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
539	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
540	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
541	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
542	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
543	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
544	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
545	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
546	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
547	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
548	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
549	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
550	234	100	2.3	20	234	100	2.3	20	234
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Telex 883412 BNPLNB G
Cables Bancomind London

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. — Cash prices for primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Ther.	Year ago	
FOODS			
Cocoa Sugar, B.	N.A.	1.88	
Coffee & Vanilla, lb.	2.00	2.36	
VEGETABLES			
Potatoes 45-50, 35-lb. ctn.	44	71	
FISHES			
Steel Mackerel (P.M.), ton.	275.00	312.00	
Iron & W. Fish, Phila., ton.	214.70	210.10	
Steel sard. No. 1, 1/2-lb. ctn.	71-72	72-73	
Lead sard. No. 1, 1/2-lb. ctn.	70	70	
Copper sard. No. 1, 1/2-lb. ctn.	65-66	65-66	
Tin (Sardina), lb.	5.04-55	4.20-90	
Zinn, K. S. L. (Sard. lb.)	5.04-55	4.20	
Silver K. S. L. (Sard. lb.)	6.00	5.00	
Gold N.Y. (Sard. lb.)	105.50	1.07.50	
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Moody's Sides			
Index 100 Feb 21, 1931			
February 23	106.0 F	116.6 F	
—C—Fruit—			
—W—Wheat—			

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Moody's Sides			
Index 100 Feb 21, 1931			
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—C—Fruit—			
—W—Wheat—			

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**Make
a premium
investment.**

**34. Ask a lot
of questions.**

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next
best thing to being there.

**CARL GEWIRTZ ON THE EUROMARKET.
EVERY MONDAY.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

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gn	Low	Last	Ch'gr	
00	575	50	+1	200 Lab. Co.

High Low Last Change			
335	335	335	+ 5
475	475	475	0
8	8	8 1/4	+ 1/4
A	132 1/2	132 1/2	+ 1/4
A	151 1/2	151 1/2	+ 1/4
B	151 1/2	151 1/2	+ 1/4
C	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/4
D	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/4
E	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
F	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
G	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
H	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/4
I	35	35	0
J	45	45	0
K	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
L	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4
M	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4
N	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/4
O	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
P	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
R	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
S	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
T	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
U	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
V	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
W	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
X	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Y	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Z	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AA	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AB	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AC	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AD	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AE	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AF	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AG	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AH	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AI	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AJ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AK	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AL	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AM	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AN	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AO	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AP	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AR	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AS	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AT	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AU	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AV	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AW	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AX	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AY	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
AZ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BA	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BB	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BC	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BD	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BE	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BF	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BG	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BH	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BI	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BJ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BK	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BL	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BM	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BN	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BO	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BP	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BR	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BS	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BT	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BU	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BV	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BW	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BX	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BY	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
BZ	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
CA	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
CB	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
CC	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
CD	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4

75 Algoma St	516½	16½	16
88 Asbestos	538	38	38
10 Park Mount	517½	17	17

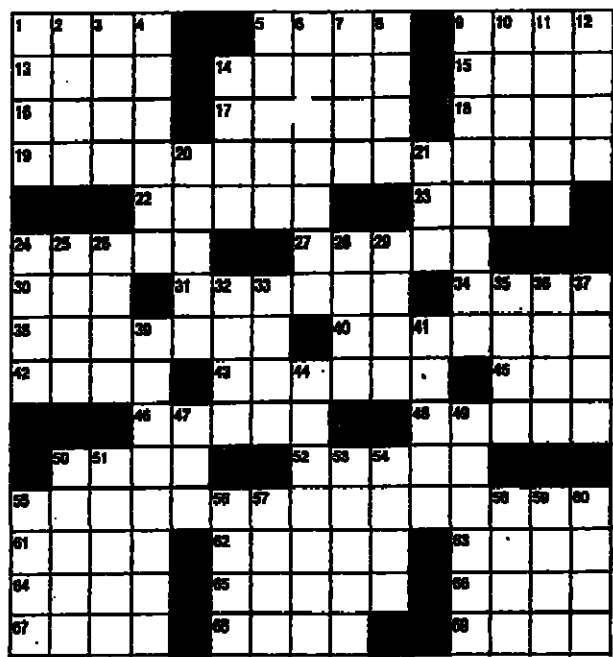
00 Bank	Res	\$ 612	5%	6%	6%
00 Can	Com	\$ 94	5%	5%	5%
00 Cin	Indust	\$ 294	20%	20%	20%
00 ConS	Ry	\$ 40	40	40	40
00 C22	Bath	\$ 224	23%	23%	23%
00 Dm	Brigg	\$ 3414	34	34	34
00 FCA	Int	205	205	205	205
00 Gz	Metra	580	49	49	49
00 Molson	B	\$ 16	16	16	16
00 Molson B		\$ 74	13%	14	14
00 Mun	Trst	\$ 414	14	14	14
00 Power	Cp	\$ 104	10%	10	10
00 Rolland		\$ 450	450	450	450
00 Royal Bnk		\$ 274	27%	27	27
00 RoyTrst	A	\$ 164	16%	16	16
00 Zellers		\$ 74	7	7	7
Total sales 369,892 shares.					

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Aden Dhabi (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00	Guinea (air).....Dr.	2,730.00	1,375.00	1,030.00	New Zealand (air)S	292.00	144.00	91.00
Afghanistan (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00	Hong Kong (air)...	227.00	136.00	75.00	Norway (air), N.A.R.	275.00	200.00	117.00
Algeria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air).....	181.00	118.00	63.00	Philippines (air)...	271.00	136.00	75.00
Africa, French speak-				Indonesia (air)...	28.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	271.00	136.00	75.00
ing countries (air)...	143.00	71.50	40.50	Iran (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Portugal (air).....	271.00	136.00	75.00
Algeria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air).....	171.00	85.00	47.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00
Australia (air)...	292.00	146.00	81.00	Italy (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00	Romania (air).....	271.00	136.00	75.00
Austria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Russia (air).....	271.00	136.00	75.00
Bahama (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Kenya (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	S. America (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Spain (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Madagascar (air)...	227.00	136.00	75.00	Sri Lanka (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malta (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Sweden (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Switzerland (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Chad (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Morocco (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Taiwan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Nepal (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Thailand (air)...	227.00	136.00	75.00
Czechoslovakia (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air)...	227.00	136.00	75.00	Tibet (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air), D.K.R.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Turkey (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Dubai (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	U.A.R. (air).....	271.00	136.00	75.00
Egypt (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	U.S. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	U.S.A. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
France (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Russia (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Vietnam (air)...	227.00	136.00	75.00
Great Britain (air)...	228.00	114.00	63.00	S. Africa (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Yemen (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air).....	227.00	136.00	75.00	Zaire (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00

This offer valid through April 1, 1978.

CROSSWORD

— **By Eugene T. Maleska**



ACROSS		48	Paved part of an airfield	14	Booming
1	Door part	49	Too-dle-oo	20	External
5	Underground creature	50	Explosive, for short	31	Monte Rosa
9	Flaunting strip	52	One's answer	24	Compensation of turn
13	Great Barrier	55	Blood; Prefix	35	Garnet
14	1881 - Great winner	61	Tragedy of an Aesop tale	38	Caricature of David
15	"Le donia è mobila," e.g.	63	Always	28	Storm
16	Aida	64	Sign	29	"No man — island"
17	Site of a discovery in "The Lost Chord"	65	The world, to Jacques	32	Suffix with al- low and appear
18	Word with room or wear	66	King of Thailand	33	Anon
19	Straight man's question	67	Recent NASA target	35	White with age
22	Poet who wrote "For Time Being"	68	Kind of cabbage	36	Essex or Hudson
23	Composer born in Idaho	69	Sooty one	37	"When the Frost — the Pumpkin"
24	River in Canada	DOWN			
27	Wet blankets	1	Steinbeck character	39	First and building
30	Done, to Shakespeare	2	Nurse form of Attilla	41	Newman and Reiford, e.g.
31	As — A B C	3	Western lake	44	Nct particular
34	Southeast Asian people	4	East Indian fig tree	47	Abyssinian prince
38	Beachhead place: Sept. 9, 1945	5	"Le — d'Arthur," written by Malory	49	Tough puzzles
40	Not solid or liquid	6	From dress material	50	Dissertation topic
42	Reced	7	Esopage	51	Prior in "Ivanhoe"
43	Forible	8	Wm. B. Prefix	53	Elvage
45	From — Z	9	Shooslee	54	Ceramic plate
46	"Goodnight" girl	10	Pertaining to space	55	"To — may," "
		11	Edo —, city in Brazil	56	Siberian city
		12	Dinner offering	57	Part of N.B.
				58	"Terrible" one
				59	Verne character
				60	Collar

WEATHER

	C	A		L	P		
ALGAEVY	16	41	Clear	MADRID	14	57	Clear
AUSTRIAN	4	43	Clear	MIAMI			Clear
NEARA	4	39	Baln	MILAN	3	37	Cloudy
*THENS	12	43	Clear	MONTREAL	-0	81	Cloudy
SECRET	9	32	Clear	MOSCOW	1	39	Cloudy
OSCARBART	9	32	Clear	MUNICH	5	36	Cloudy
SEELIN	3	37	Cloudy	NEW YORK	0	32	Clear
BRUSKES	10	50	Baln	NICE	14	67	Cloudy
OSCARBART	9	32	Unavailable	OSLO	1	39	Variable
DAUPREST	-1	30	Cloudy	PARIS	15	54	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	46	Showers	PRAGUE	6	32	Cloudy
OSCARBART	9	32	Clear	REIMS	1	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	39	Shower	SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-0	23	Clear
EDINBURGH	8	41	Baln	TEHRAN			Unavailable
OSCARBART	9	32	Unavailable	FLORIANOPOLIS	14	67	Clear
FRANKFURT	6	43	Baln	TUNIS	22	68	Clear
GENEVA	7	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	-1	29	Cloudy
OSCARBART	9	32	Clear	WASHINGTON	1	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Clear	WASHINGTON	0	32	Clear
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	2	38	Cloudy
LISBON	15	39	Overcast				
LONDON	15	39	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	14	67	Cloudy				

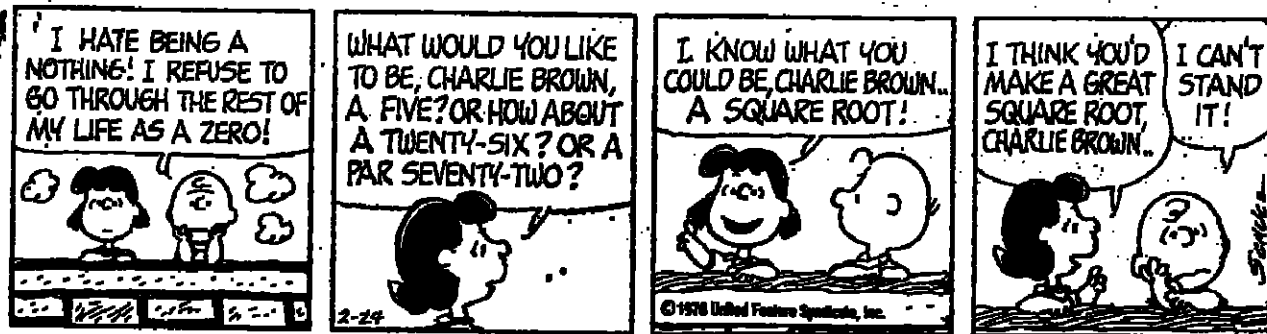
(Yesterday's readings: 0-8 Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on franc prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IET: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

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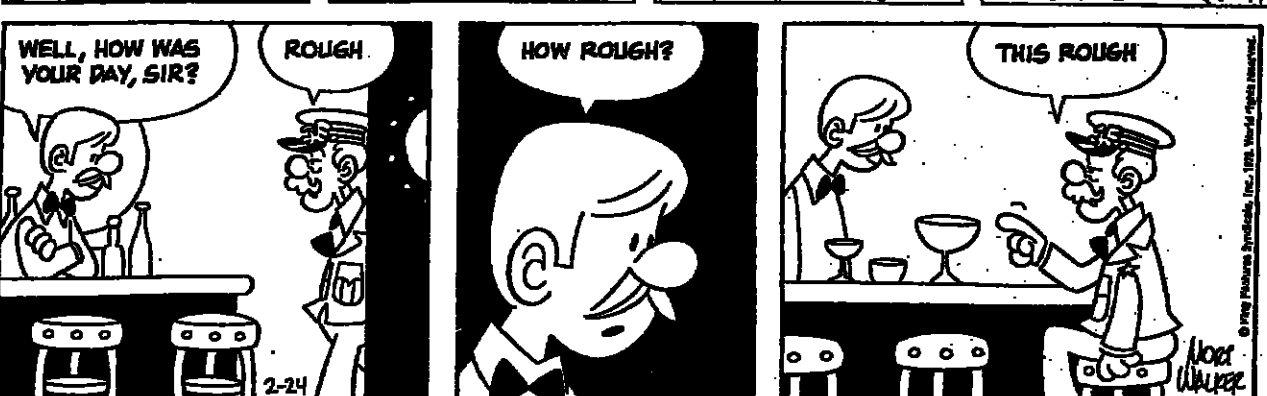


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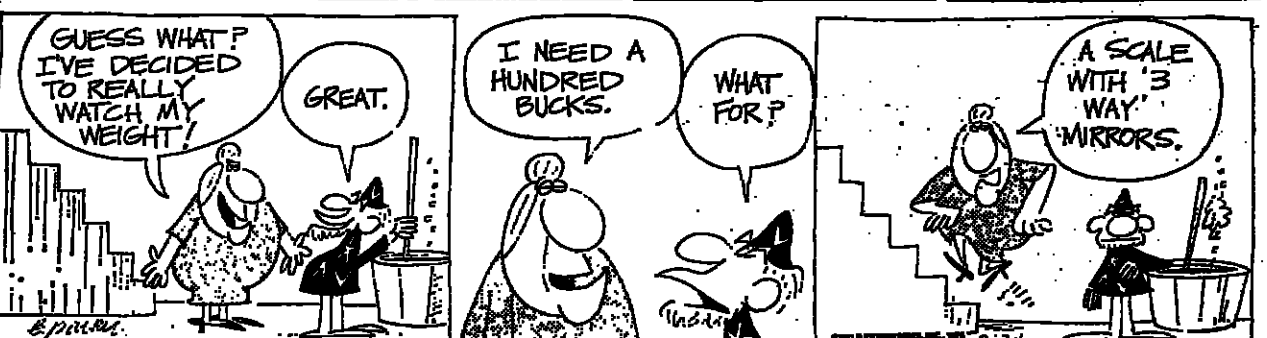
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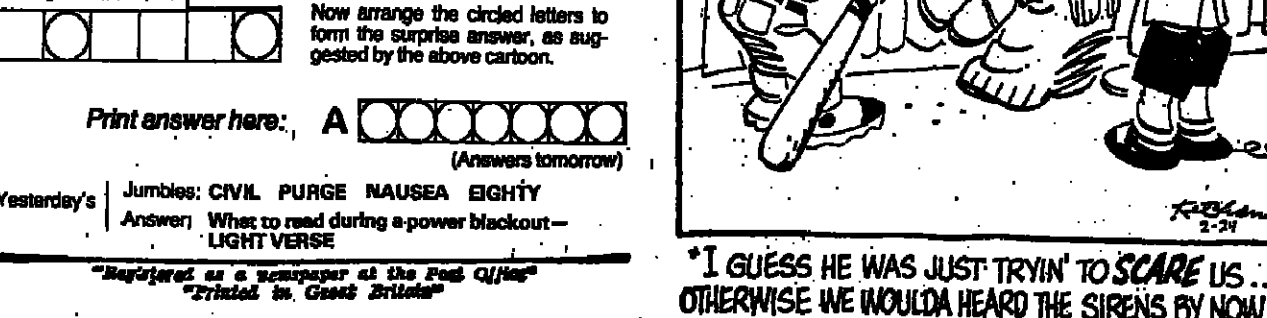
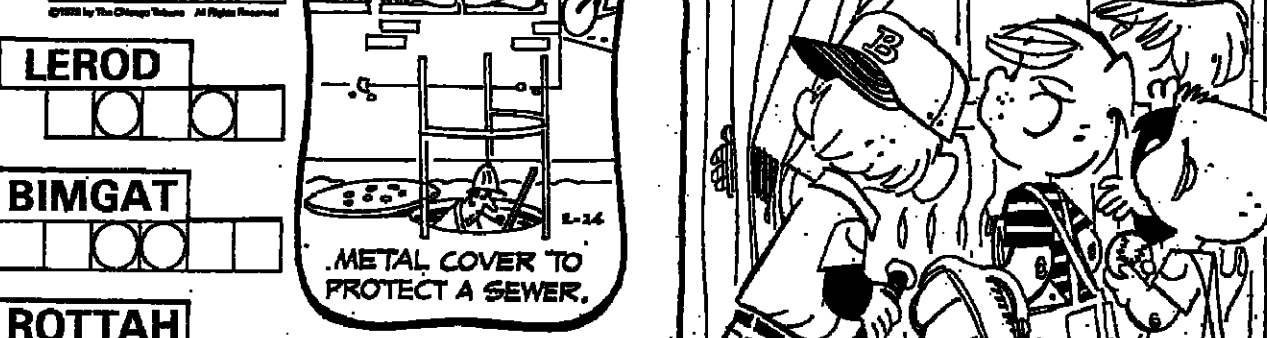
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BOOKS

THE TRIAL OF THE FOX

The Search for the True Field Marshal Rommel
By David Irving. Dutton. 496 pp. Illustrated. \$15.00.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WHAT an opera libretto can be made from the career of Erwin Rommel! A flamboyant, resourceful and imaginative battle-field commander as the adored object of his countrymen and the envy of his enemies. Born to a social scale, he has a fierce antipathy to the aristocracy. A hero to his men, he defies, and gets away with it because of his closeness to the supreme leader whose glancing he secures by his battlefield victories. In turn, the leader promotes him to the highest military office, that of field marshal.

Nowhere, disaster overcomes him. Without political guile—in fact, a political naïf—he is sucked into the conspiracy of those who want to use him to give the Führer the morally tainted and give a patina of authority to their plotings. The assassination attempt fails; His name surfaces in the subsequent inquiry and he is given the opportunity to clear his name. His promise that his role in the affair will not be revealed and that he will be

The music for that last scene almost writes itself as the marshal, stiff-backed and unblinking—his son will never forget his composure—says farewell to wife and child and steps into his limousine on the way to his imprisonment.

Put this way, Rommel's story has the shape of an implausible melodrama, but precisely because it is his story, David Irving's account becomes superb narrative history. The disintegration of France, with the rudderless and leaderless French troops, the unending marches in the desert, Hitler's encoiured and a varied cast of military men and politicians are rendered with an immediacy that transcends print. And the central character, Rommel himself, is drawn with a skill no novelist would disdain.

Rommel was not a sympathetic character, but he was not a man to go unnoticed. Irving has picked him out of history. He has combined his qualities, strengths, weaknesses and nuances in such a way that he breathes life on every page.

The marshal had a good name in the West. His tank-led charge

ving lets us conclude that Rommel was betrayed by those he trusted most, especially Hans Speidel, who survived the war to become a high officer in NATO councils.

The key to Rommel's character, both on the field and in his relationship with Hitler, was an insatiable and voracious hunger for military glory. Medals, ribbons, promotions, honors were fuel that fed his ego. There was nothing complicated about Rommel. He was in most ways a government-issue, four-square military man. He wanted nothing from life except to be a successful battlefield commander. Hitler made this man a legend. Rommel held his loyalty at Hitler's feet, though he was no Nazi ideologue. Their relationship deserves a book in itself. But Irving's study is substantive enough to more than fill the gap in the meantime.

Thomas Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from
more than 1,400 bookstores throughout
the United States. Weeks are not neces-
sarily consecutive.

FICTION		Last Week
This Week	Week on Sale	
1 The Samaritan, by J. R. Taylor	1 22
2 The Tutor, by J. W. Collins	2 40
3 Bloodline, by Sidney Sneider	5 2
4 The Black Marble, by Joseph Wambaugh	6 38
5 Tested, by Richard B. Sewall	3 8
6 The Honorable Schoolboy, by John L. Carre	4 20
7 Beggarman, Thief, by Irvin Ullman	11 18
8 Dreams Die First, by Harold Robbins	9 17
9 The Immigrants, by Howard Fast	10 19
10 The Woman's Room, by Marilyn French	7 11
NONFICTION		
1 All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Earle Ray	1 26
2 The Second Ring of Power, by Carlos Castaneda	3 10
3 The Complete Book of Running, by James F. Fitz	2 13
4 The Andylife Horror, by Jay Williams	4 16
5 Coming Into the Country, by John McPhee	8 15
6 Leaving Out for Number One, by James F. Fitz	9 23
7 My Mother-My Self, by Nancy Prialat	8 3
8 Inner Self, by Josephine Grey	
9 Why Gravity and Robert Krieger	10 4
10 The Way to Success, by John Molloy	13 10
11 Singing Your Face, by	18 9

BRIDGE

-By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal led to some very tricky play. At most tables, South played three no-trump after North opened one diamond. If South had jumped directly to three no-trump at his second turn, West would have ducked smoothly and did so again when the suit was continued, declarer would have a difficult guess—but if he guessed right he would make two valuable overtricks.

turn, rather than hot hearts, the opening lead was a heart. In this act the declarer had some unusual communication problems.

South captured East's heart king with the ace. East led the club ace. He looked at East's Queen suspiciously, and was tempted to continue with the King. This would have brought home the whole club suit if East had begun with a doubton to Queen jack, but this was against the theory of restricted choice: The Queen jack was unlikely because East was a

In practice, West dashed to the club lead, allowing the ten to sit in the dummy. This killed the declarer's club suit, but he was able to lead the ace, king and ten of diamonds. East won with the Queen and persevered with hearts, but South was able to come home with at least one trick to leading to declarer's spade king without a losing winning club. The best the defenders could do was to take the spade ace, two hearts and a diamond.

So South continued with a low club, giving West a problem. He could have taken his Jack and hoped to keep declarer from his hand by leading a diamond. But South would then have developed diamonds, conceding the third round of the suit to East. Now the defenders could look declarer in the dummy, but he would then have six diamond tricks and one trick in each of the other suits. Or they could persevere with hearts, allowing declarer to score his clubs.

This would give the defense its best chance, since South might go astray at the finish. He would eventually lead the spade Queen.

NORTH
 ♠K102
 ♥8
 ♦AK107763
 ♣102

WEST (D)
 ♠A98
 ♥J982
 ♦J4
 ♣J884

EAST
 ♠J746
 ♥K1042
 ♦AQ52
 ♣Q

SOUTH
 ♠Q85
 ♥AQ75
 ♦—
 ♣AK8753

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
 ding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♣	Pass	2♣
Pass	3♣	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Help Added in Bullpen

Baseball '78: Dodgers Strong Throughout

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—allowing is the outlook for teams in the Western Division of the National League in the 1978 baseball season.

Los Angeles—What do you do if you are an encore? The Dodgers won 10 of their first 20 games of 1977, jumped into a 7 1/2-game lead, won the West by 10 lengths, broke the grip of the Cincinnati dynasty and even set a baseball record for 2,985,067 customers.

They also had four men who hit 30 or more home runs: Steve Harvey, Ron Cey, Reggie Smith and Dusty Baker. "And we probably would have had five, if Rick Monday hadn't been hurt," says manager Tommy Lasorda. They were balanced, strong and even heartier, and with reason: They led the league with 191 home runs, and led in pitching with an earned-run average of 3.22. Tommy won 20 games in a dramatic comeback from elbow surgery, heavy Lopes stole 47 bases and the Yankees broke the joy.

They did need help in the bullpen, so they signed the left-handed Terry Forster of Pittsburgh as free agent. He allowed 4 1/2 runs every nine innings, but he was a credit. Jerry Grote is back, and so is Willie Crawford. Cincinnati—"Watching is not the thing to do," says Sparky Anderson, after watching somebody else play in the World Series. Before "watching," the Reds had won four pennants in seven years and two straight world

titles. But last year, they trailed the Dodgers all the way, even after Tom Seaver joined the team and won 14 of 17 decisions en route to a 21-and-6 season. They tried to get Vida Blue to reinforce the pitching, but were thwarted by the commissioner. However, they did get Bill Bonham, who won 10 and lost 13 with the Cubs. Now it's up to the young ones like Paul Moxley and Doug Capilla. The problem: 10th in pitching.

People think they're aging. But Pete Rose, who will be 37 in April, got 200 hits for the ninth time, played in all 163 games and opens with a streak of 583 games. He needs 34 hits to reach 3,000. Don Drysdale, Ken Griffey, George Foster and Rose all hit 300, and Foster knocked in 149 runs and led both leagues with 387 total bases and 53 homers.

Houston—After trailing the league in everything in 1976, the Astros began a massive rebuilding under a pair of ex-Yankees: the general manager, Ted Stump, and the field manager, Bill Virdon. Now 16 of the 26 men on the roster have less than one year in the majors and many of the others are established—and tough.

They can run: Cesar Cedeno stole 61 bases, Steve Cabell 42 and Jose Cruz 44. They also can pitch after years of troubles: next to the Dodgers, the best earned-run average in the league, and 37 complete games, best in the league. James Rodney Richardson won 18, Joe Niekro won 13, both allowed about three runs a game.

And Niekro, a knuckleball relief pitcher, turned into a starter in midseason and delivered nine complete games. Best in the bullpen: Joe Sambito with a 2.33 earned-run average in 54 games. Ken Forsch is trying a comeback after arm surgery.

San Francisco—The Giants spent the winter trying to ease the Oakland A's to Denver to thin out the competition for dollars in the Bay area. But no dice. They also managed no moves in the talent market, so they open with the same team that stood 10th in the league in batting, fifth in pitching and fourth in the West, 23 games out.

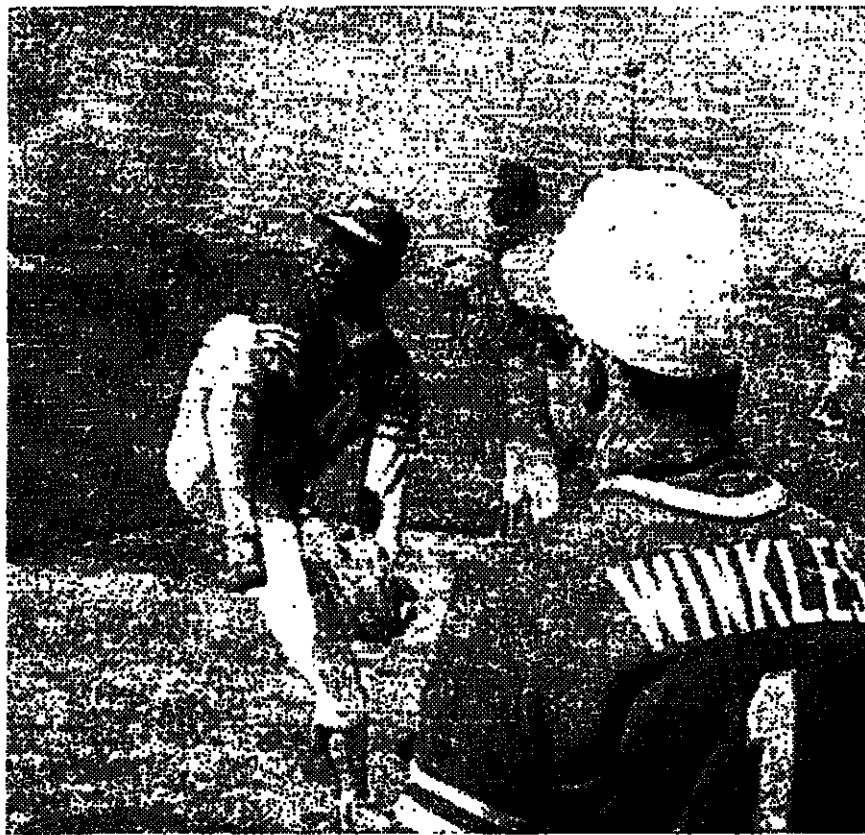
They traded Tim Lincecum to the Mets for money and a player or two, to be selected later, so they are counting on young Johnnie Lenz at shortstop with Mark Guerrero signed as a free agent for backup role. Otherwise, they hope to light fires under Darrell Evans, who hit 254 with 17 home runs at third base, and even Bill Madlock, who hit 302 but didn't win any batting title for once.

Best pitcher was Ed Hahn, who won 16 and 13. Best player was Willie McCovey, who turned 40 on Jan. 10 and who had to "make" his old team in spring training a year ago. Willie made it by playing in 141 games, hitting 280 with 28 home runs and knocking in 86 runs.

San Diego—The Padres finished 11th in team batting, 11th in pitching with only two shutouts and six complete games, and 12th in defense. Their free agents haven't resound yet but they spent \$2.7 million this winter to add Oscar Gamble, who hit 31 home runs for the Chicago White Sox.

They also traded Dave Tomlin and \$150,000 to Texas for Gaylord Perry, 39 years old but still a man who has pitched 15 or more victories for a dozen straight seasons. Gaylord joins three young left-handers in rotation: Bob Ojeda (who was 9 and 13), Bob Shirley (12 and 18) and the struggling star, Randy Jones, who had elbow surgery after winning

Vida Blue works out at Mesa, Ariz., camp as Oakland manager Bobby Winkles watches.



22 games in 1976. Last summer, with a painful nerve in his arm, he won only six games and completed just one. But he finished strong and says: "I've forgotten 1977."

Manager Alvin Dark will try shifting Bill Almon from shortstop to second base to make room for Cesar Smith, rookie flash. But even with outfield power of Gaubie, Dave Winfield and George Hendrick, they need new push from Gene Tenace and more magic from Rolfe Fingers, who pitched 78 times with 35 "saves."

Atlanta—One year ago, the Braves poured out money to sign free agents like Gary Matthews and Andy Messersmith, and traded big to get Jeff Burroughs and Willie Montanez. Now, after a disappointing season during which they dropped 17 straight games and dropped Dave Bristol as manager, they are keeping a low profile.

They finished with the worst record in the league, allowing nearly five runs a game and losing only a dozen bases more than Frank Taveras of Pittsburgh. Now Bobby Cox of the Yankees takes

over as manager and Cloyd Boyer of the Yankees as pitching coach.

They are switching Rod Gilbreath to third base after four trying years at second, and switching Burroughs (41 home runs) from the outfield to first. But who pitches? Nineteen men are looking for 10 jobs, including Tommy Boggs and Adrian Devine from Texas. Best of the bunch: Phil Niekro who started 43 games and won 16 at the age of 38.

At least Ted Turner's yacht won't be the American's Cup.

(Final article in series of four.)

Third of Teams Said to Want Kuhn's Ouster

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—A backroom movement by a handful of baseball owners intent on dismissing commissioner Bowie Kuhn reportedly has gained support from one-third of the league.

Brad Corbett of Texas, the anti-Kuhn ring leader, has approached several sympathetic owners for support in the project, including Ray Kroc, the outspoken owner of the San Diego Padres, the Associated Press said yesterday. "We had conversations on other subjects and it came up in conversation," Kroc said in Chicago.

"I haven't played any part except to agree with those who have brought it to my attention."

"I would participate, and Brad has indicated that there are a number of other people who would participate."

The AP survey revealed that at least nine of the 26 teams would vote to oust Kuhn if a secret ballot were held today. Those teams are Baltimore, New York, Oakland, California, Texas and Chicago in the American League and Cincinnati, San Diego and Atlanta in the National.

Kuhn's office said the commissioner was out of town. A list of questions was submitted to the office and relayed to Kuhn, who refused to comment on the matter.

Dismissing him would entail buying up the remaining five years of his seven-year contract, for \$875,000. That would head down to about \$34,000 per club.

Even Charles Finley, Oakland's financially strapped owner and a constant critic of the commissioner, said he would come up with funds. "I'd find the money," he said in Chicago. "I'd even help out some of the others."

In Dempsey's Day, Crack at Title Took Longer

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Jack Dempsey sat in front of a television set in his apartment on the East Side of Manhattan last week and watched 24-year-old Leon Spinks take the heavyweight title from 36-year-old Muhammad Ali. His wife, Demas, sat with him, and when it was over the 36-year-old former champion shook his head and said:

"All is getting too old for fighting. Spinks doesn't have his glamour, but he's a good little fighter. How can a man with only seven professional fights get a crack at the heavyweight title? I don't know. I can't really understand it, you know. It took me a lifetime of fighting to get my shot—from the time I was 9 years old."

You don't need old warhorses

like Dempsey to remind you that we live in a time of instant success. It's a time when a good, but not great, boxer can get his act together one summer and then suddenly command half a million dollars as a free agent. Or when Leon Spinks can fight seven times and then get a shot at Ali's title, and win it.

78 More Fights
Dempsey fought seven times, not counting brawls, and then got a shot at a guy named Two-Round Gilliam in Salt Lake City in 1914. Jack knocked him out inside three minutes, winning Two-Round Gilliam to One-Round Gilliam. But it still took Dempsey 70 more fights before he got his crack at the title, which had just passed from Jack Johnson to Jess Willard.

It wasn't even easy to get a shot at a good manager in those days. Now, Spinks comes equipped with manager, trainer, lawyer, adviser and television network. But 60 summers ago, Dempsey was down on his luck, with no place to go, comforted only by his string of knockouts and surrounded by no one in particular.

"One day, a letter arrived from Jack Kearns in Oakland," he remembers. "I ripped open the envelope and read the letter three times before I could make sense of it. Kearns had been the manager of one of my old opponents, Joe Bond, and had split with him just before our fight [which Dempsey won in 10 rounds]. From the letter, it appeared that Kearns had kept his eye on Bond and on all his opponents, including me."

"I liked What He Saw"
"He wrote that it took 'a tough man to take on tough opponents and win.' He said he'd seen me fight and liked what he saw. He was interested in taking me on and, if things worked out, becoming my manager. That is, if I was interested."

"Well, he wanted me, and that was good enough for me. I wrote back immediately, telling him I was interested and available. Then I waited for his reply. I handed the postmaster in town for a week, and I think he finally started looking for the return letter almost as much as I did, to get me out from under his feet."

"The letter finally arrived. Doc Kearns sent me a railroad ticket from Salt Lake to San Francisco and a tin to eat with. I couldn't believe it. Here was a guy I'd never met, sending me \$5 and a ticket."

Five bucks to eat with, and a railroad ticket. But it still took two years and 40 fights before Kearns guided Willard into facing his new tiger. The champion wasn't exactly in shape: He had been touring for three years with the circus and with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Then one day in a hotel lobby in Denver, he confronted Kearns and told him angrily: "When I decide to fight again, I'll be with someone who's earned it."

Laker Dempsey "earned" it, probably by agreeing to \$27,500 as his end of the action while

Willard signed for a guarantee of \$100,000. They signed the contracts in a railroad waiting room in New Jersey because such evil activities were illegal in New York. The fight was scheduled for Toledo, and it got immediate attention: The Ohio Ministerial Association denounced it, and the Ohio legislature voted a resolution asking the governor to ban it.

But they met on July 4, 1915, in a park in Toledo on an afternoon so scorching that umbrellas were raised over each corner of the ring to shield the fighters from the sun. They drew 19,650 persons who paid a total of \$452,224, and later Tex Rickard counted a profit of \$85,732 as the promoter.

Price of Training
Dempsey, like Spinks years later, was 34 years old. Willard, barely older than Ali, was 37. Dempsey, like Spinks, was far outwitted—191 to Willard's 245. But Willard, like Ali, had not paid the price in training, and it showed. In the first round, Dempsey knocked him down seven times. By the end of the third, Willard quit, and that's how Dempsey "earned" it.

Importance of Television
Now he was sitting by the TV set watching Spinks win the title in his eighth fight and Dempsey was saying, it was great—but he couldn't understand how it all happened. He guessed that television was the secret factor.

"A couple of the top fighters may make \$2 million now, or whatever," he said repeating an old doubt, "but the business has suffered. If they offered it to me? I'd have to go for it, I guess. But I'll kill boxing."

For all his fights, not counting the \$5 Kearns sent him in 1917, Dempsey collected about \$3.5 million—about the same amount Ali got the other night while losing his title to young, untested Spinks.

JOSEPH DURSO.

S. Africans Turn Down Bid for Unity in Tennis

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23 (WPA).—A four-man delegation from the International Tennis Federation ended a ten-day tour here with an unsuccessful bid to get the three national tennis bodies in this country, which are structured along racial lines, to form one multiracial tennis organization.

The formation of one integrated organization was considered "a prime necessity for [solving] South Africa's tennis problems," said Philippe Chatrier, who headed the delegation. The failure of the three groups to unite is expected to increase pressure on the all-white tennis body, the South African Tennis Union, to withdraw from the ITF.

The South African Tennis Union and the two other groups, the nonracial but predominantly Indian and colored Southern Africa Lawn Tennis Union, and the mainly black South African National Lawn Tennis Union, have agreed to meet again soon to discuss a merger.

The Indian and black groups had demanded that before any multiracial body was set up, the all-white body must voluntarily disaffiliate itself from the ITF and that the ITF declare a moratorium on South African participation in international matches abroad and on any international tennis games inside South Africa.

Stem Franklin, head of the all-white body, said his tennis union could not accept the moratorium because it was "impractical and would be unenforceable." Franklin said he thought that if the ITF

imposed a moratorium on South Africa's professional tennis players, it would be "slapped with an injunction" by the Association of Tennis Professionals.

The white tennis union proposed instead that the three bodies form a committee to write a constitution for a new multiracial body that would apply to ITF for affiliation. But the two nonwhite bodies said their two conditions for forming this multiracial body were nonnegotiable.

The ITF delegation was in South Africa to get "a reasonable picture" of what progress had been made in integrating South African sports activities. The four ITF representatives travelled to three cities and met with Sports Minister Piet Koornhof and leaders in cricket, soccer and rugby, in addition to tennis.

The report of their findings will be presented at the annual meeting of the 103 ITF members at Stockholm in July where South Africa's continued membership is expected to be attacked.

U.S. Is Opposed

The United States Tennis Association has told the ITF that it can no longer support South Africa's membership and would vote against its continued presence at the July meeting.

Meanwhile, Franklin said he would have to "seriously think about" South Africa's continued participation in the forthcoming Davis Cup finals. A withdrawal from the draw by the South African Tennis Union would depend on "how many countries refuse to play." Franklin said



Virginia Wade goes high off the floor in match in Detroit.

Mottram to Play for U.K. Again

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—A two-year dispute between top-ranked Buster Mottram and British tennis officials ended here today with Mottram declaring himself available for Davis Cup competitions this year.

The split between Mottram and Britain's nonplaying captain, Paul Hutchings, was resolved in a recent series of meetings involving the two and other team members David and John Lloyd. The row stemmed from remarks Hutchings was reported to have made about Mottram's fitness during the Wimbledon tournament in 1976, and since then Mottram has refused to play for any team captained by Hutchings.



Tracy Wickham

Women's Swim Record Set

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Brisbane schoolgirl Tracy Wickham set 77 seconds off the world record for the women's 100-meter freestyle today, setting a world best of 8:30.53 during the national swimming championships at Valley Pool.

The previous record of 8:31.30 was set by 15-year-old Michelle Ford during the KB International Games held at Brisbane in January. She finished second today.

Wickham, 15, swam a tactical race to shake off Ford in the

last six laps, after a false start when officials had been unable to stop the girls until they had completed a tough-paced 80 meters.

The eight competitors were given a 30-minute break before being called back for a second attempt.

There was barely a breath between the girls after the second start and in the first eight laps, but from that point on Wickham seemed to pour it on.

Ford tried but could not match Wickham's speed and power after the pace quickened, finishing four meters behind.

How Basketball Teams Fared

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI).—on the top 20 UPI college basketball teams fared during a week of Feb. 13-18:

1. Marquette (20-2) defeated Wisconsin 64-44, defeated Cincinnati 57-45.
2. Kentucky (18-2) defeated Mississippi State 60-57, defeated Tennessee 60-77.
3. Kansas (12-3) defeated Iowa 81-76, defeated Nebraska 75-70.
4. UCLA (20-2) defeated Washington 68-64, defeated Washington 104-64.
5. New Mexico (13-4) defeated Hawaii 69-58, defeated Texas 60-54.
6. North Carolina (22-4) defeated St. Louis 82-55, defeated Virginia 71-64.
7. Michigan St. (18-4) lost to Purdue 60-68, defeated Ohio St. 78-74 (3-18).
8. North Carolina (22-4) defeated St. Louis 82-55, defeated Virginia 71-64.
9. Notre Dame (17-5) defeated Fordham 65-76, lost to South Carolina 65-60 (18).

10. DePaul (22-2) defeated Wisconsin 64-44, defeated Loyola (Ill.) 79-63.

11. Louisville (16-5) lost to Georgia Tech 69-59, lost to Florida 61-50.

12. Florida St. (18-4) lost to UNC-Charlotte 88-79, defeated Louisville 81-70.

13. Providence (21-1) defeated Niagara 72-70, defeated Jacksonville 85-50, defeated Campbell College 63-54.

14. Texas (27-1) defeated Texas A&M 80-68, lost to Baylor 77-77, defeated Texas Tech 78-63.

15. Georgetown (19-4) defeated Manhattan 81-60, defeated St. Peter's 55-38.

16. Ute Virginia (17-6) lost to Clemson 63-55, lost to North Carolina 71-64.

17. Ute Virginia (17-6) lost to Clemson 63-55, lost to North Carolina 71-64.

18. St. John's (N.Y.) (18-6) lost to Temple 75-65, lost to Syracuse 77-65.

19. (tie) Illinois St. (21-2) defeated Northern Illinois 73-67.

20. (tie) Syracuse (18-4) defeated Buffalo 113-86, defeated St. John's 77-65.

College Basketball

East

- Boston Col 78, UConn 74 (61).
- Brooklyn 74, Boston 74.
- Dartmouth 81, Adelphi 83.
- Cornell 81, Siena 82.
- Georgetown 78, Col. Wash. 77 (65).
- Lafayette 84, Bucknell 81.
- Manhattan 103, Fordham 92.
- Rutgers 81, Villanova 76 (64).
- Syracuse 78, Niagara 82.
- Pitt 72, DePaul 65.
- Siena 81, St. Peter's 72.
- St. Bonaventure 105, Canisius 94.
- Syracuse 70, Niagara 82.
- Vermont 70, Middlebury 68.
- Yale 74, Brown 67.

South

- Duke 78, Clemson 62.
- East Carolina 71, Richmond 83.
- Kentucky 81, Wake Forest 81.
- S. Carolina 77, Wake Forest 81.
- Virginia 81, Tulane 70.
- W. Virginia 89, Virginia Tech 88.

Midwest

- Loyola 85, Chicago 82.
- N. Illinois 70, Bowling Green 66.

Southwest

- Santa Fe 84, New Mex.-Highlands 82.
- New Orleans 80, Okla. City 82.
- Arizona 84, Air Force 41.
- Montana 85, W. Montana 78.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

- Sonoma 94, New Jersey 83 (Williams 31, Webster 21, Williamson 17, Jordan 14).
- Detroit 119, Houston 108 (Ford 22, Lander 22, Murphy 22, Jones 20).
- Atlanta 107, Phoenix 96 (Owen 24, Hill 14, Westphal 21, Davis 18).
- New Orleans 118, Golden State 91 (Riley 27, Robinson 26, Parish 26, Parker 16).
- Kansas City 127, Los Angeles 124 (Allen 20, Washington 20, Scott 24, Abdul-Jabbar 23).
- Indiana 88, Denver 86 (Robinson 18, Edwards 10, Lee 10, Thompson 18).
- Portland 105, Washington 97 (Neal 15, Gross 17, Hayes 28, Grevey 23).

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

- Boston 6, Vancouver 4 (McKee 3, Paris, Sheppard, Callahan, Belliveau, Martin, Bolduc, Vitarone, Bouchie).
- St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Owen, Fedorko, Spencer, Mahovlich).
- N.Y. Islanders 3, Atlanta 3 (Dwyer 2, Polvin, Vail, Lynch, Choudhary).
- Chicago 3, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Butley 2, Malvey, Menden, Murdoch).
- Minnesota 4, Los Angeles 1 (Gervin, Brann, Young, Youngman, Dione).
- Toronto 5, Cleveland 3 (Sitter 2, Butler, Ellis, Weir, Arneson, Gardner, Stewart).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

- Winnipeg 4, New England 3 (Lindstrom 2, Hull, K. Nilsson, Rogers, G. Ewert).
- Edmonton 5, Calgary 3 (Gray 2, Connor 2, Larvey, Lacroix, Macdonald 2, Flett, Semenko, Troy).



Fifteen-time world motorcycle champion Giacomo Agostini, 36, shown above in a Chevron powered by a BMW engine, will make his debut in Formula Two racing at Thruxton, England, March 27. He hopes to move up to Formula One next year.

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